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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BUSY DAY AT HORSE SHOW

Society Folks Crowd the Promenade and Horses Keep Judges Active.

WHITE TIES AND EMBROIDERED SOCKS

Men of Fashion Find Something in Matters of Dress to Interest Them—Horses That Won Prizes.

There was considerable discussion last evening among the men at the Horse Show as to whether William K. Vanderbilt's white vest, white shirt, white collar, and white necktie, or Foxhall Keene's low shoes and fancy socks, the latter of black silk, delicately embroidered with red floss, were the features of the Horse Show. Men who go to the Horse Show are as deeply interested in these matters as women are in the newest things in gowns and hats that are worn there.

Seated in his box, near the Madison Avenue end of the Garden, Mr. Vanderbilt's vast expanse of snowy white showed up most conspicuously under the glitter and glimmer and glare of the electric lights. Every man and woman in the house was interested in all that the father of the Duchess of Marlborough did and wore. Every one knew, also, that he would settle the mooted question as to neckties. Mr. Vanderbilt's shirt front was expansive in the extreme, his vest was double-breasted, and his white tie made it certain that white ties, instead of black, were the very proper sort of thing for an evening function such as the Horse Show is. It also showed that he knew the proper color to be worn for a tie, in the best society, the oldest society, and society that antedates that of the present "400" by a few centuries.

Foxhall Keene's stockings were less striking because one had to look down to see them. Yet he had not been in the Garden a half hour before young men began asking, "Have you seen Foxy's stockings?" If the party addressed had not seen them, he hustled off at once to find the one-time idol of the Horse Show ring.

Time was when young Mr. Keene always had a mount in the jumping competition and when the major part of the applause was reserved for this popular, daring, and plucky rider. Since his marriage he has eschewed public participation in the sport he so dearly loves, except at Melton Mowbray, in England, and has devoted himself to fashionable and correct dressing. When Mr. Keene returns from his yearly trips to England he always brings back some novelty that he springs on the public at the Horse Shows. He it was that introduced the colored shirts with white collars and cuffs. Later, it was he who brought here the present vogue in collars, the high combination turn-down-standing collars. His pumps and embroidered silk stockings were the hit of the Show last evening, even though Mr. Vanderbilt did once and for all settle the question as to the proper thing in neckties. No one noticed what kind of a tie "Foxy" wore.

It was rumored that President Cleveland would be at the show during the evening. As that followed closely on the heels of the other rumor, that the Duke of Marlborough would be present, the promenade was crowded by people hoping to see either the President or the Duke. But neither was at the Garden. So the promenaders had to content themselves with a sight of the less noted people in the boxes.

On the Twenty-sixth Street side they found one box in which three young ladies, wearing silk waists of the faintest shade of pink, pale blue, a chalky white, and a canary yellow. It at once reminded one of Neapolitan ice cream bricks, and so came to be known as the ice cream box, and a centre of observation. A waist of pale pink, covered with a filmy, fluffy covering of some sheer stuff, brought the wearer into note as "the Charlotte Russe girl," and the falling puffed sleeves of brown that another promenader wore suggested the title of "the Parker House roll" girl to a hungry man. There was a waist of black, with flaring red epaulettes on the shoulders, which brought vividly to mind the much-bedecked leader of the band in an old-time country circus, so flaringly conspicuous was it. A similar outfit, with bright emerald green shoulder coverings, suggested an Irish woman, true to her colors, which the ruddy face, for all the world like that of a washer-woman, emphasized. The pronounced colors of the year certainly warrant some comparisons that are not flattering when those colors are not happily worn or blended, as is sometimes the case.

The show outside the ring was gorgeous in the extreme. Within the ring it was good. The horses are of an exceptionally good class this year, barring that of the saddle horses, which shows no improvement. The judges in the hackney classes were exasperatingly slow yesterday, and delayed things beyond all reason, much to the dissatisfaction of the crowd, who did not hesitate to grumble and growl about it. But this was really the only thing people could grumble about, for the management was excellent in all other respects. Of course there was dissatisfaction with some of the awards, but there always will be that until the managers so arrange the classes that there shall be but one horse in each class, and each horse shall be entitled to a blue ribbon.

SOME WHO WERE PRESENT.

Handsome Costumes Worn by Women Who Occupied the Boxes.

The second day of the Horse Show brought out a large number of men and women of social prominence. The afternoon attendance was not particularly large, but at night the belles, beaux, and matrons turned out in large numbers.

It was expected that President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet, who attended the marriage of Miss Whitney and Mr. Paget, would be present, and there was great disappointment when Mr. Whitney entered the Garden alone.

One of the most attractive boxes was that occupied by Mrs. George Jay Gould. Mrs. Gould wore a gown of black silk, with a bodice of crimson and white duchesse lace. With her was her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, wearing a frock of black satin and lace.

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., wore a frock of black silk and point lace, and attracted a great deal of attention.

Mrs. Charles Albert Stevens, a daughter of the late Judge Brady, wore a costume of dark-maroon velvet. Her wide empire belt was of black satin, and she wore a vest of blue velvet, with revers veiled in white appliqué. Her toque had a frill of blue velvet.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer wore a suit of dark blue. The jacket was trimmed with fur. Her hat was large, with flaring bows of white lace.

Mrs. Kinsley Magoun wore a costume of dark-blue cloth, with a vest and bows of

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JUSTICE SHANNON IS MISSING

A New-Rochelle Official Who Was Interested in Real Estate and Worried About Insurance Accounts.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Police Justice Edward M. Shannon has been missing from his office in this village since Saturday and his whereabouts is unknown. Mr. Shannon conducted one of the largest real estate and insurance businesses in New-Rochelle, and has had for many years the confidence of the community. His business, it is said, has been left in an unsettled state.

He represented the Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and is said to be in the company's debt. The company recently notified Mr. Shannon that all premiums collected by him must be turned over to them by Nov. 19. Mr. Shannon's bondsmen for the Lancashire Insurance Company were also notified. The bondsmen are Michael J. Dillon and Frederic Lorenzen. Other companies represented by Mr. Shannon were the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, the Queen's Fire Insurance Company, and the Manchester Fire Insurance Company.

The cause for Mr. Shannon's disappearance is not known. He settled his accounts with the Manchester and Williamsburgh City companies. Mr. Dillon, of Mr. Shannon's bondsmen, said to-night he did not believe Mr. Shannon had run away. Mr. Dillon said Mr. Shannon had three or four hundred dollars coming to him from the town for services as Justice, and he knew of no reason why Mr. Shannon should wish to go away. Mr. Dillon said he was not worried, but that Mr. Shannon's actions were suspicious. R. F. Dooley, Mr. Shannon's head clerk, said he had worked for Mr. Shannon and had not received a cent of pay. He admitted that Mr. Shannon was behind in his payments to companies and property owners from whom he had collected rents, but said he was certain Mr. Shannon would come back and square all accounts with his creditors. Mr. Dooley also admitted that the companies to whom Mr. Shannon was indebted had notified him that all accounts must be paid at once or they would hold his bondsmen responsible.

Mr. Shannon was seen last in Specht's café, near the station, Friday night. He said that he was going to Brazil. He told other friends that he was going to the Argentine Republic. Mr. Shannon was executor for the Dougherty estate and collected monthly for several firms and property holders.

Lawyer R. McKinley Power said to-night that Mr. Shannon came to him last week and made an assignment of his bill against the town. Mr. Power would not say to whom the bill was assigned.

Mr. Shannon has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics here, and led the Shannon faction in the local Democracy. He at one time held an important position in the Flatbush Insane Asylum and until recently owned a bathing pavilion at Coney Island. It is said that Shannon was married and that his wife lived in Brooklyn with her two daughters, who occasionally visited Mr. Shannon at his office. He lived alone at New-Rochelle.

INDIAN UPRISING IS FEARED

TWO UTES, ONE A SUB-CHIEF, SLAIN BY WHITES IN COLORADO.

Agent Day Reports the Matter to the Government—Asks that Cavalry Be Held in Readiness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A telegram dated yesterday was received at the Indian Office this morning from Agent Day at Ignacio, Col., telling of the killing of two Ute Indians by whites and of the agent's fears that it may lead to another Indian uprising similar to the one that recently alarmed the Bannock country. The telegram says that Juan Tobias, an Indian policeman, while out hunting, found the bodies of Ravehnough, a sub-chief of the Winnimiche band of the Utes, and one of his men, who had been murdered by the whites. The bodies were partly covered with snow and had evidently been dead for some time.

The murder was committed between the Big Bend of the Dolores River and Plateau Creek, off the reservation. The Indians had been hunting, a pastime secured to them by their treaty. There are other Indians in the same locality, and a like fate may overtake them. Agent Day says the absent Indians have not been informed of the murder, and he expresses a fear that when they are, more blood will flow. The Indians on the reservation, he says, are counseling in a menacing manner, and he informs the Commissioner that he deems it advisable to hold a company of cavalry ready to advance at once, if necessary.

Agent Day says that he himself is sick and unable to take any active part in the matter. He has telegraphed Joseph Smith, an employe of the Indian Service, to come at once to the agency. He has also telegraphed the Sheriff of Montezuma County to be on his guard, and to aid Smith in investigating the affair. He has left to the bureau officials the matter of communicating with Gen. Frank Wheaton, Commander of the Department of the Colorado.

Commissioner Browning took Agent Day's telegram to Secretary Smith, and the latter will probably refer it to the War Department for instruction.

Indian Commissioner Browning received another telegram from Agent Day dated Ignacio, Nov. 12. It is as follows:

I have sent eight police in charge of Stanley A. Day and Joseph Smith to the scene of the murder. There is no danger from Indians here, but they are excited and uneasy. There is more danger from the Western Utes than from any other agency. Buckskin Charlie is fearfully excited, but I attribute his unrest largely to cowardice, as he is afraid of both Ignatia and Harino, two chiefs. I have ordered 300 rounds of cartridges from Durango, more to allay fear than of any thought of having to use them. I will report the result of the investigation by wire. The police will reach the scene of the murder Wednesday night, as it is about 100 miles distant by road and trail.

Another report is expected Thursday.

Dr. W. N. Hailman, Superintendent of Indian Schools, has submitted his report. He says that in some States in the Northwest he has received hearty co-operation and aid in the education of the Indian children, but other State officials seem to still regard the Indians as foreigners. The Indians have learned a great deal in the way of trades, drawing, and music, and physical training has been carried on with success.

OVER FOURSCORE WERE DROWNED

Many Fishermen Perished off the Canadian Coast During the Season.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 12.—Advices received at the Fisheries Department show that eleven New-England fishing vessels have been lost this season off the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland, their value being $70,000.

Ninety lives were lost on these vessels, most of the victims being Canadians.

The fishery season being about at an end, the protective service on the coast is being withdrawn, only one vessel, the Vigilant, being in active service. She will be laid up on the 15th inst.

MRS. GOUGAR WILL GET NO DAMAGES

Verdict Given in Favor of Congressman Morse in the Libel Suit.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, the lecturer and woman suffragist advocate, has again lost her case against Congressman Morse.

The jury here this afternoon rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant. Mrs. Gougar accused Mr. Morse of libeling her, and wanted $20,000 damages.

The case was tried twice, and Mrs. Gougar lost on both occasions.

EX-SENATOR THURMAN RECOVERING FAST

His Doctor Says He Will Be Able to Leave His Bed in a Few Days.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Mr. Thurman's doctor said to-day that his patient is recovering so fast that he will be able to leave his bed in a few days.

His injured hip is better, and he has recovered his mental faculties.

BRITAIN'S SQUADRON IN CHINA

Cruisers Sent Temporarily Will Remain Attached, and Older Vessels Are to be Replaced by New Ones.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Standard will tomorrow print a statement that Great Britain has decided to materially strengthen her squadron in Chinese waters.

The first-class cruiser Edgar and the second-class cruiser Spartan, which were sent to join the squadron temporarily during the Chinese-Japanese war, will remain permanently attached to the fleet, and some of the older vessels will be replaced by newer and more powerful ships, including the Immortalité and Narcissus, both first-class armored cruisers of 5,600 tons.

FRENCH INDEMNITY TO STRIKERS

Against All Precedent the Bourgeois Ministry Sanctions a Grant of Paris Municipality to Carmaux.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Hitherto the Ministries have vetoed the grants made by municipalities to strikers, but M. Bourgeois, the Prime Minister, has sanctioned a grant of 20,000f. made by the municipality of Paris for the Carmaux strikers on the ground that though the strike is ended, 360 persons have been thrown out of work by the strike, not being able to secure reemployment in the glass works.

APPOINTMENTS LOOKED FOR TO-DAY

Rowland C. Kellogg Slated for County Judge of Essex—Gossip About Possible Changes in the Judiciary.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Gov. Morton did not do much other than routine work to-day, but has promised to make a number of appointments to-morrow. One of these, it is believed, will be that of Rowland C. Kellogg as County Judge and Surrogate of Essex County, to succeed Chester B. McLaughlin, elected to the Supreme Court.

Timothy D. Sullivan, who will represent Tammany in the new Eleventh District, dropped into the Executive Chamber to ask for the pardon of a man who is reported to be dying in Sing Sing. "If the report is not true," said Mr. Sullivan, "my plea ends there."

The gossip about the Capitol to-day had it that Judge Rufus W. Peckham would be named by the President as Judge Jackson's successor on the United States Supreme Court bench. In this event the Governor would have to appoint a successor to Judge Peckham to serve on the bench of the Court of Appeals until the 1st of January, 1897. From what could be learned the Governor's inclination is to select Justice Pardon C. Williams of the Fifth District, who was Judge-elect Celora E. Martin's most formidable opponent before the Republican State Convention. Such an appointment would serve two purposes. It would reward Judge Williams for the philosophical manner in which he took his defeat at the convention, and make a place for Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, who wanted the nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the Fifth District. Hiscock is a member of the Republican State Committee, and in that way has the best chances of selection.

Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse has long desired a seat on the Court of Appeals bench, and his name is prominently mentioned in this connection, but it is conceded that Justice Williams has the lead. The friends of Attorney General Hancock, also of Syracuse, are urging his name in the event of a Court of Appeals vacancy.

WANAMAKER STILL CONTRIBUTING

The Ex-Postmaster General Pays Ten Thousand Dollars Which He Guaranteed to the Indiana Campaign Fund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 12.—John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General, has just made his hastily given word good by sending his personal check to W. T. Durbin of Anderson for $10,000.

Wanamaker was passing through this city just before the election of 1892, and the officers of the Republican State Committee met him at the station and made a plea for $10,000. Wanamaker told them to advance it and he would see that the National Committee repaid them.

On this assurance, Durbin, then an officer of the committee, borrowed $10,000 and put it in.

The National Committee repudiated the debt, and thus, after three years and considerable pressure from this end of the line, Mr. Wanamaker has made good his guarantee.

LIFE LOST IN THE FLAMES

A Chicago Man Burned to Death—Two Others May Die.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—As the result of a fire at North Noble and Cornell Streets at 3:30 this morning, one man lost his life and two persons were probably fatally and one slightly injured:

The dead:

VARALSKI, JOHN.

Injured:

VARALSKI, MARTIN, badly burned; taken to county hospital; will die.

VARALSKI, JOHN, Jr., badly burned and partially asphyxiated by smoke; will probably die.

VARALSKI, Mrs. JOHN, slightly burned; will recover.

The family was asleep when the fire broke out. Policeman Peter Allcock made a brave attempt to rescue the Varalskis, and succeeded in getting the wife and two children out alive. The body of John Varalski was found burned to a crisp. Martin Varalski, aged 24, was insensible when found, and little John, aged eight, could not have much longer borne the smoke. The second floor was occupied by Mrs. Anna Kukus, who got out just in time to escape being burned to death.

GRIEF FOR HIS MOTHER KILLED HIM

Eleven-Year-Old John Jennings Died on the Way Home from the Funeral.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 12.—John Jennings, eleven years old, the son of Thomas Jennings of 200 Fourteenth Street, a mason, was one of the most grieved mourners at the funeral of his mother, to-day. He would not be consoled, and gave way to his grief when the earth was dropped upon the coffin, in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Returning from the cemetery, he cried until, with a start, he became unconscious and very pale. The coach was stopped at the office of Dr. Culver, at Summit and Van Reiper Avenues. Dr. Culver pronounced it a case of heart failure, caused by grief.

After Dr. Culver's ministration the coach went to the City Hospital. When little John was taken from the coach the hospital surgeon saw that he was dead.

Honors for Explorer Peary.

A reception has been tendered to Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, United States Navy, the celebrated arctic explorer, by the American Geographical Society and the American Museum of Natural History.

The reception will be held to-morrow evening, in the lecture hall of the Natural History Building, in Seventy-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

Her Fourscore Years and Services Honored by a Vast Audience

AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Venerable Suffragist Smiling, Tearful, and Handsome—Susan B. Anthony and Other Notable Women There.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's attainment of the honors of octogenarian distinction was celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and there was a gathering of those who love and venerate her which was at once both cosmopolitan and representative as to all classes and conditions.

A reunion, it was called, of the "Pioneers and Friends of Women's Progress," and the friends were there in great numbers and many of those who are entitled to be called pioneers. Some for whom the programme called were absent, unable to be present because of business or ill health.

The celebration was under the auspices of the National Council of Women, representing bodies of women of all kinds and interests. With these were many outside organizations and societies of women, with

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton,
Whose Eightieth Birthday Was Celebrated Yesterday.

individual women in prominence and unknown, all drawn together to celebrate the birthday of Mrs. Stanton.

The large stage of the opera house was filled with the prominent women and officers of clubs.

No attempt at decoration was made except in the centre of the front of the stage, where stood a large framework of flowers bearing on the upper part, the name "Stanton," in big floral letters.

In front of the frame was a large red chair of state, where Mrs. Stanton, the queen of the evening, was enthroned.

Her soft white hair encircled her head like a silver halo, and the delicate, snowy, fluffy mull kerchief, which has become almost a part of her individuality, was in its usual place around her shoulders and fastened under her chin.

Hers was a May Day face of smiles—and tears—for the pleasant words and the ardent greeting from all over the big theatre brought a telltale moisture to her eyes.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, "Aunt Susan," as she is always called by every one who has ever been associated with her, was one of the first to arrive.

She was as erect and alert as ever, with a bright word for all her old friends and not a trace of the ill health from which she has been said to have suffered recently.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was another of the pioneers who occupied a front row, and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery of Philadelphia was a younger daughter of the woman suffrage movement present.

Mrs. Henry Villard, a daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, was present, and John Hutchinson, another pioneer, a compeer of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony.

Mr. Hutchinson was one of the guests seated in the front row, his pathiarchal gray beard making him conspicuous.

Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman Colt of Brooklyn, who has been a great worker in the cause of suffrage in the West, was on the stage, and also Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, President of the Brooklyn Political Equality League.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, the little Republican worker of New-York, was there; also Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, with Miss Harriette Keyser, one of the strong woman suffragists and a great favorite.

Mrs. May Wright Sewell, ex-President of the National Council of Women, is a beautiful woman, noticeable everywhere. She was one of the speakers.

It was appropriate that a quiet little colored woman, coming in after most of the guests were seated, should sit among the others, not far from Mrs. Margaret Lawrence, one of Mrs. Stanton's devoted daughters.

The Rev. Charles Eaton, as an advocate of woman's progress, was on the stage. So was Mrs. Maude K. Clarke of Sorosis, and at the very front, and not looking exactly in his element, was Job Hedges. But Mr. Hedges was representing the Mayor, who was to have made the address of welcome.

There was no general attempt to decorate the auditorium of the building, except what was done by individual societies.

Of these there was the Emma Willard Association, a soft pink drapery with the name of the organization in silver letters forming the pink and gray society colors. Back of the draperies was Mrs. Russell Sage, the President.

Sorosis was represented, her name showing plainly on a plum-colored banner, and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, the President, sitting just by.

The Professional Woman's League was very noticeable with a fac simile of the league pin formed into a pretty transparency, which was apparently set into the front of the balcony.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, the President; Mrs. Rachel McAuley, and Mrs. James Fairman were inside, under a banner, which waved from the balcony above.

"It's the very prettiest decoration of all," said Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, on the floor below, looking up admiringly and loyally.

The Republican women had their banner afloat; so did the New-York Women Suffragists, and other societies were in other parts of the building too far off to be readily distinguished.

"New-Zealand," read some one on one parti-colored banner; but, with much study through the glasses, it proved to be New-England.

No foreign societies or women were represented except through the messages they sent.

Mrs. Stanton reached the opera house very quietly, and sat in an anteroom until everything was ready for the exercises to begin.

She was accompanied by her son, now a French journalist, who reached the city only a short time ago.

The first thing done after the stage was reached was an instantaneous photograph taken with Mrs. Blake at Mrs. Stanton's right and Miss Anthony on her left, and others grouped around.

There were no curtains used during the evening, and the taking of the picture was one of great interest to the large audience which watched the preparations with interest, and laughed heartily when the strong flash of light made every one on the stage jump and caused Miss Stanton to cover her face with her hands.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, President of the National Council, presided.

The first speaker to be introduced was Mr. Hedges, who appeared overcome by the honor of his position.

"Gentlemen and ladies," began Mr. Hedges, which was manifestly not the happiest inspiration for the beginning of a speech on such an occasion. However, it ended very satisfactorily.

Mr. Hedges first congratulated himself upon being the Mayor's secretary, and thus in a position to act as his substitute on such a notable occasion.

He then took up the regular thread of his remarks and expressed the Mayor's very sincere regrets at not being able to be present. He presented Mayor Strong's compliments and respects to Mrs. Stanton, and welcomed the assembly.

In her address of the evening Mrs. Dickinson said:

There is a wonderful old book, well beloved both of women and of men, that makes a marvelous picture also of a great and useful woman, whose story ends with the statement that "she shall be praised," though with great discretion one notices that the volume fails to mention when. It says "her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband also, and he praiseth her."

And these are the best of all praises; but unless the saying that the "last shall be first" was a prophecy, even that wise and true book did not predict a day like this, when women should rise up from the North and the South, and the East and the West, and the countries over the sea to make their mutual recognition of each other's work and worth, and unitedly to bring their tribute to women like Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, and these other pioneers who are our guests to-night.

M. Carey Thomas, the President of Bryn Mawr, spoke on "Education," and the Rev. Anna Shaw on "Women's Advance on Religious Lines."

It was from a blind faith to honest doubt, she said; from weak superstition into the highest and sublimest love of God through love and service to humanity.

Clara Barton, who was unable to be present, said in her paper:

When in the march of time the naturally chaotic and brutal conditions of society had so far given place to a higher civilization as to make an individual existence in the body politic possible for her, and the hand on the dial pointed to the imperative need of the world for woman other than as the mere producer and server of men—when her wisdom, careful judgment, delicate sense of justice and intuition became indispensable to the welfare and progress of the world and its people, an Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the peer of any man, was raised up. And to sustain her in her greatest of all tasks, the tall pillar of our St. Anthony was planted at her side. Together they have trodden the flinty paths, opened the way for all womanhood through all times.

Mrs. Stanton spoke early in the evening. It is difficult for her to stand, and she rose only for a few moments to introduce Miss Helen Potter, who read her paper.

"The mother of the heart-life stirring in us all," said Mrs. Dickinson as Mrs. Stanton rose, wiping the tears from her eyes.

There was applause from all parts of the house, and a flutter of handkerchiefs from floor and balconies as every one in the house rose to greet the venerable woman, in whose honor they were present.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Mrs. Stanton. "I thank you all very much for the many tributes of respect and gratitude that have been expressed to me by words, letter, and this magnificent audience.

"As I am not able to stand long or to speak loud enough to be heard throughout the building, I have invited Miss Helen Potter to read what I have to say to this audience.

"I have just two points to impress upon you, and these Miss Potter will give you in a far better style than I could.

"But I want to say one word to the men present. When they have heard all that is to be said here to-night and have read all that the papers have been saying for some time they may feel that the new woman will crowd them entirely off the planet.

"But they need not despair. As long as they have mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, and sweethearts these will look after their welfare."

Mrs. Stanton, through Mrs. Potter, said:

In thanking the friends present for this enthusiastic reception, and through the press the clubs that are elsewhere celebrating my birthday, and in response to the many congratulatory letters I have received, I would say to one and all that in demanding justice and equality for others I have found new liberty for myself.

I am well aware that these demonstrations are not so many tributes to me as an individual as to the great idea I represent—the enfranchisement of women.

Mrs. Stanton gave a little account of the progress of woman suffrage, adding:

In making explorations I have found an old document purporting to have been written at the dawn of creation, when the gods were in consultation in regard to the creation of man. They said: "Let us make man in our own image, male and female, and give them dominion over the earth and all that dwell thereon." Here is the first title deed to this green earth given equally to man and woman. Here we have the first hint of "God's-intentions."

Let us all resign ourselves to share the same sphere and remain in the world of Tennyson.

"Everywhere
Two heads in council, two beside the hearth;
Two in the tangled business of the world;
Two in the liberal offices of life;
Two plumes dropped for one to sound the abyss
Of science, and the secrets of the mind."

Almost every seat in the house was taken, with the exception of the family circle, which was not occupied.

Many more women than men were present. Parties of women came together without escorts, women unaccustomed to be out in that way.

"I feel just as though I belonged to a shoal of fishes," said one woman, as she went into the building with her party.

There will be a reception to-morrow, from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., to the delegates and prominent women, at the Hotel Savoy. The new parlors of the hotel will be thrown open for the first time to them.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY A FLY WHEEL

Houses in Albany Wrecked, and One Man Killed—Fragments of Buildings Hurled Many Rods.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—A gigantic fly wheel burst in the power house of the Albany Railway Company, on Lower South Pearl Street, late this afternoon. Two houses, one of them two blocks from the power house, were wrecked. Four persons who were in a saloon opposite the power house were injured, one of the pieces of the wheel tearing out the whole front of the saloon, and another piece the whole upper portion of the house. One of the injured men died in the hospital.

The dead:

PIEHL, JOHN.

Those injured are:

FAUST, JOHN, laborer, injured about head and legs by falling timbers.

MEYERS, CHARLES, proprietor of the saloon, badly injured about the legs and badly bruised.

THIUS, LOUIS, meat dealer, injured about breast, and head badly cut.

No one in the power house was hurt. The house of Mrs. Elizabeth Metz, two blocks away, was wrecked by a flying piece of the wheel, eight feet long and four feet wide, which descended in a slanting course, striking the top of the house and tearing out a whole side. A section of the north side of the power house, twenty-five feet wide and extending from the ground to the roof, was torn out, and one of the engines and a generator were demolished. The damage will aggregate $30,000.

Travel on the lines of the railway company was suspended for a couple of hours.

H PREFERRED THE STATE PRISON

The Recorder Gives a Man a Longer Term at His Own Request.

Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, was surprised yesterday to find a man before him who had rather take a longer term in State prison than go to the penitentiary.

John Burns, whose true name is John D. O'Brien, pleaded guilty to grand larceny. The Recorder said he might send him to State prison for a long term, but would be lenient and send him to the penitentiary for nine months.

"Send me to State prison, your Honor," the prisoner said. "I was in the penitentiary for six months, and they treated me like a dog."

"Very well; I will send you to State prison for a year and four months," the Recorder said.

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD FRANCHISE

Sale Scheduled to Take Place in the Controller's Office To-morrow.

The auction sale of the franchise for the King's Bridge Road is scheduled for noon to-morrow in the Controller's office.

This is the franchise for which the Third Avenue company and the Metropolitan Traction Company fought so hard before the Board of Aldermen. The franchise was finally created upon the lines asked for by the Third Avenue company.

The sale of the People's Traction Company franchise was to have been held in the Controller's office yesterday, but the injunction against it obtained by the Southern Boulevard Company is still operative, and the sale was postponed until Nov. 20.

False Alarm from Hoyt's Theatre.

A crossing of wires connected with the automatic fire-alarm system of Hoyt's Theatre summoned a number of pieces of fire apparatus to that house last evening. A big crowd gathered about the place.

PAGET-WHITNEY WEDDING

St. Thomas's Church Beautifully Decorated for the Occasion.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND A GUEST

Ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney Gives His Daughter Pauline to Almeric Hugh Paget.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME ELABORATE

Admiring Crowds Warmly Greet the Bride—Reception and Wedding Breakfast—Handsome Gifts.

Happy is the bride the sun shines on. Floods of sunshine filled Fifth Avenue yesterday morning, when curiosity seekers began to assemble in the neighborhood of St. Thomas's Church and near ex-Secretary William C. Whitney's house at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street. The bustle in the avenue went on uninterruptedly between the sunlit walls on either side, but ever and anon some of the eager passers-by paused to join the knots of men and women that grew into crowds in front of the church and house.

The crowd extended fully a block up and down the street, and lined along the curb as if some great procession were soon to pass by. Most of the women appeared to be of the class that loves to read the so-called society papers, but here and there appeared some who looked as if they might know even the high contracting parties. Cards of admission to the church were hard to get, and it would not do to say that one had seen nothing of the interesting ceremony.

The doors of the church were thrown open at 10:45 o'clock, and immediately the guests began to fill the seats. Fully an hour before the time announced for the ceremony, which was to take place at 12 o'clock, the body of the church was more than half full, and the galleries were nearly crowded. Outside, in the clear, frosty air, carriages rattled up the avenue to the front of the church, where a quiet and orderly assembly watched with curiosity the gathering of the wedding guests.

That portion of New-York society which Ward McAllister so often celebrated in his writings was well represented, but among the members of the smart set appeared here and there persons who are less known for their expertness in dinner-giving than for their influence in public affairs. Up in the galleries assembled a throng, among which appeared even the interested faces of the household servants. Perhaps none in all the assembly watched the proceedings with more affectionate feeling than they did. As each well-known member of society entered the church there was the usual craning of necks to see what she had on.

Gowns of Many Tints.

There were gowns of all patterns and all colors, ranging from the lightest tints to the darkest and most sombre, so that the church presented an undulating field of color that was everywhere attractive and nowhere offensive to the eye.

Many persons were eager to see whether the Vanderbilts were out in force, and it was doubtful whether the small black sidewhiskers of Cornelius Vanderbilt or the scarlet flowers which waved on the top of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's hat caused the louder buzz of conversation.

The ushers early in the proceedings stood somewhat indolently in the centre aisle, laughing and chatting with one another, and occasionally indulging in brief conversation with friends. It was a noticeable fact that these ushers were not in what might be called social uniform. Of course, they all wore black frock coats, but some wore white waistcoats, and some did not. Some wore four-in-hand ties and some wore flat scarfs, with pearl pins. All wore light trousers, and one was conspicuous by reason of his light overgaiters. The same gentleman distinguished himself by wearing a delicate pink shirt. All wore large white chrysanthemums in their buttonholes.

But, no matter what they wore, they were all thoroughly familiar with the business of weddings. It was an old story to most of them, except perhaps for young Harry Whitney, who seemed to discharge his duties with a keener interest than the others. That was not at all surprising, as it was his sister's wedding. Miss Pauline Whitney was about to become the bride of Almeric Hugh Paget, of whose family two members had already chosen American girls to be their wives. The cosmopolitan character of the assemblage was undoubtedly due to the fact that while ex-Secretary Whitney, her father, is a member of what is known as the smart set, he has also been a conspicuous figure in the public life of the United States, and may be again a more conspicuous one.

Beautiful Floral Decorations.

The decorations of the church were extremely beautiful and thoroughly tasteful. Four triple arches of flowers extended across the body of the church in the rear. The arches were Gothic in shape, and were composed of rich green orange leaves, richly studded with white chrysanthemums. The clear and buoyant floral atmosphere of these decorations is quite beyond description. The soft golden light which filtered through the stained glasses of the church windows served only to enrich and deepen the pure white of the large and brilliant blossoms. The green of the foliage seemed to melt away into the warm brown shadows that lay under the galleries. The railings of the galleries were decorated with clusters of palm leaves, arranged in the shape of large fans, behind which eager faces peered down upon the multitude below. There were eager hands, besides the eager faces, and when the crowd below became particularly interesting, those hands gently but forcibly pulled down the palm-leaf fans and made them into bunches of disarrayed green ribbons. Fans of palm leaves may be very beautiful to look at from the body of the church, but when people in the galleries wish to see, fans must be folded.

The general color scheme of these decorations was carried out in the whole church. White and green were to be seen everywhere. At the foot of the centre of the fourth arch were open gates made of solid banks of white dahlias and chrysanthemums. Through these gates the favored ones who had seats in the forward part of the church facing the chancel were escorted by the ushers. In these seats were gathered all who are well known in New-York society, together with many prominent men who have been associated with Mr. Whitney in his public life.

An Elaborate Musical Programme.

An elaborate and interesting musical programme began to entertain the wedding guests at 11 o'clock. Dr. George William Warren was at the organ, and Nahan Franko conducted his new orchestra. The choir of the church was in the organ loft, together with several distinguished soloists, including Mme. Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, and Emily Winant.

The musical prelude to the ceremony began with an organ solo, which was followed by a wedding chorus by Weber. Edouard de Reszke was down on the published programme for a solo from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, but he substituted for it the famous bass air from "The Jewess." Mme. Nordica's principal solo was the "Ave Maria" of Gounod, with violin obligato by Mr. Franko. Afterward Mme. Nordica and M. de Reszke sang the "Crucifix," by Faure.

The singers and musicians were concealed behind a solid bed of green palm leaves, behind which the brightly painted pipes of

MRS. PAULINE WHITNEY PAGET,
Daughter of ex-Secretary William C. Whitney and Bride of Almeric Hugh Paget.

Almeric Hugh Paget,
Who Married Miss Whitney Yesterday in St. Thomas's Church.

Nerves

Depend upon the blood for sustenance. Therefore if the blood is impure they are improperly fed and nervous prostration results. To make pure blood, and hence to cure all nervous troubles, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

the organ rose like a gay field of flowers. The palms extended around into the chancel, and on each side of the altar were large banks of white flowers. In this way the color scheme of the decorations was carried throughout the church. It was noticeable that when the clergy appeared their white robes made them seem almost a part of the floral display.

There was a larger crowd present at 11:30 o'clock than that which recently attended the wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. The body of the church was quite filled, and even the side seats, where little could be seen except the entrance and departure of the bridal party, were occupied. It was a very quiet assembly, and whatever conversation there was was carried on in so low a tone that the rattling of carriages in the avenue outside rang distinctly under the gay arches of the church. The aisles on the sides and in the galleries began to fill up with persons, who, on ordinary occasions would have been early enough, but were now thrown into the position of latecomers and forced to stand. Half an hour is not a long time in the ordinary occupations of life, but it seems to be a considerable interval when people are waiting for the first glimpse of a bride who is known to be young, beautiful, and radiant.

Arrival of President Cleveland.

There was an incident of more than common interest, however, at 11:35 o'clock. Doors were opened and shut in a great hurry, and the hitherto calm and self-poised ushers appeared to be suddenly seized with a tremor of anxiety. They gathered in a small group at the head of the centre aisle and held a whispered consultation of several seconds' duration. Then one of them walked hastily up to the front of the church, looked about him anxiously, and hurried back. Then the centre door was thrown open and a man of imposing appearance, with his black frock coat buttoned tightly about him, entered with an unconcerned air, as if weddings were a part of the routine of his daily life. He stopped at the head of the aisle, and two ushers immediately placed themselves on either side of him.

The people in the body of the church, by that subtle telegraphy which goes through all crowds, knew that some one of importance was at hand, and most of them twisted their necks in a manner which they probably remember with some pain now, to see who it was. The two ushers, with all the pride of a military escort, marched down the centre aisle with no less a personage between them than the President of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland looked well and strong, and glad that he was there. He was taken to a seat near the front of the church on the left-hand side of the centre aisle.

A few moments later, Secretary Herbert of the Navy entered and walked alone to a seat near the President. It was impossible to avoid remembering the great Columbian review of 1893, when Mr. Whitney stood on the deck of the Dolphin beside his successor, Secretary Tracy, and looked with pride at the splendid column of white ships which he himself had started to build in his eagerness to bring the American Navy back once more to the proud place which it assumed when the old Constitution met the Guerrière and first proved to all the world that the English frigate, the terror of the seas, had met her match.

A moment after the President had been seated an usher gave his arm to Mrs. Lamont and walked up the aisle with her, followed by the Secretary of War. They were seated near the President and Secretary Herbert.

The Church Flooded with Soft Light.

Still there was a long time to wait. The sky had been for a little while overcast with clouds, but a few moments before the President's entrance the sun came out in the full blaze of its November noontide glory, and a great flood of soft, yellow light poured down into the church, making the white flowers glow like lights, and filling the shadows with a sort of silver haze.

The music rolled incessantly through the vaulted arches, and had it been any other occasion than a wedding, and any other place than a church, thunders of applause would have greeted the beautiful singing of the noted soprano and famous bass of the Metropolitan Opera House. But even great singers must yield precedence to a bride. It was very evident, as the hour set for the wedding approached, that there was to be no interval of waiting.

Dr. George William Warren may be a humorist, or he may not have known what time it was, but at 11:50 o'clock he sounded the first notes of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin." Immediately, with one accord, every face in the church was looking backward toward the centre doors. Then Dr. Warren wandered off into a maze of improvision, in which those first few notes of the "Lohengrin" march were lost in a series of chords and runs. All the faces in the church were turned again toward the chancel, even as the faces of soldiers are turned when, after the order, "Right dress," the Captain cries, "Front!" There were varying expressions on the faces, however, for some smiled at the disappointment, and some looked annoyed. If any of them had looked at their watches, they might have known that it was too soon to expect the bride, for under no circumstances does a bride so far forget what is due to her as to be ahead of time. There were only sixty seconds in each of the next fifteen minutes, but no watch has ever been built to measure the length of such seconds. Sometimes in the year the sun is a few minutes behind time in crossing the meridian at noon, and unquestionably yesterday was one of those days.

However, it matters not with how leaden a pace Time moved, he always does move, and even fifteen minutes in the last quarter of an hour before a wedding will pass, for only one has patience and sits close in his seat.

The Bridegroom Awaits the Bride.

The bridegroom, accompanied by his best man, entered the chancel of the church at 12 o'clock and stood on the right side of the centre aisle. His punctuality was generally commended. Bishop Potter and the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, the rector of St. Thomas's, had already appeared in the chancel, and Dr. Warren was playing the first four notes of the bridal chorus more frequently and with greater agitation. The ushers had assembled at the head of the centre aisle and were looking eagerly toward the outer doors. Presently the main doors were thrown wide open and a flood of sunlight, together with a bracing draught of fresh November air, flowed in. The slamming of a carriage door was heard, and the people along the centre aisle began to turn their heads again. Then there was a pause.

Those nearest the door looked into the vestibule of the church with eager eyes, smiling faces, and parted lips. The full chorus of the choir was chanting the bridal song from "Lohengrin." They were almost through with it, and people wondered whether the bridal party would compel them to sing it over again. But even that interval came to an end, as all things must.

As the chorus swelled into the last measures of the familiar music, the ushers in double file swung into the centre aisle and strode forward slowly and steadily toward the chancel.

Following them came the bridesmaids, with light tinted gowns that suddenly filled the dark spaces of the centre aisle with a rich glow of soft and radiant color. Following the bridesmaids were four little girls in snowy white costumes and with large hats and waving white plumes, carrying baskets of lilies of the valley.

The Wedding Ceremony.

Behind them walked the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father. Tall and slender, with her sweeping white train filling the aisle with shimmer of satin and spray of lace, she walked, with a quiet air of self-possession most uncommon in brides, through the divided walls of peering faces. She was pale, and her eyes were cast down, but she wore a self-controlled expression. It was noticeable that her hands were ungloved, and in the left she carried a bouquet of lilies.

On arriving at the chancel, the brides maids and the flower girls divided equally on each side, and the bride, accepting the offered hand of the bridegroom, advanced to the altar steps, whence the sonorous words of the Episcopalian marriage service rolled down the body of the church.

The responses of the bride and the bridegroom died away in the airy space of the chancel. The voices of the officiating clergy alone were audible, except the swelling amen from the choir.

The hymn "Perfect Love" was sung at the conclusion of the ceremony, the new husband and wife standing hand in hand until it was finished. Then the benediction having been pronounced by the Bishop of New-York, they turned and started on their journey through life. The first steps of that journey were taken in the heart of God's sanctuary under arches of perfumed flowers lit by the rays of an unobscured sun. When the newly married pair had passed out of the doors of the church into the world, society followed them with smiles, congratulations, and wishes that all the journey might be as fair as its beginning.

THE MUSIC AND THE CEREMONY.

Charming Costumes of the Bride, Bridesmaids, and Flower Girls.

It was Mr. Whitney's desire that for the wedding of his daughter, Pauline, to Almeric Hugh Paget, grandson of the first Marquis of Anglesey, the musical programme should be without equal, so far as any wedding in this country is concerned. His desire was met by Dr. George William Warren, musical director of St. Thomas's Church, and Nahan Franko.

When Dr. Warren seated himself at the organ yesterday morning to play the prelude, the church was nearly filled with men and women of social prominence in this and other cities. This was the programme of music:

Organ Prelude.
Bridesmaids' Chorus.....Weber
Mrs. Gamm and choir.
Ogan Solo.....Mrs Gale
Air.....Handel
Miss Winant, with chorus and harp.
Wedding Music.....Dr. Warren
Solo, "Show Me Thy Ways".....Torrento
Mrs. Gamm.
Solo, Air from "The Jewess".....Halévy
Edouard de Reszke.
Solo, "Ava Maria".....Gounod
Mme. Nordica, with violin obligato by Mr. Franko
Violin Solo, Handel's Largo.....Nahan Franko
Accompanied by stringed instruments.
Duet, "Le Crucifix".....Faure
Mme. Nordica and Edouard de Reszke.
"Ava Maria".....Bach-Gounod
Mme. Nordica, with harp and organ.

It was 12:05 when the bridal procession passed up the broad central aisle, led by the ushers in the following order: Winthrop Rutherfurd and John C. Furman, William Cutting, Jr., and Henry Payne Whitney, a brother of the bride; Goold Hoyt and H. Maitland Kersey, and Jarrett Howe and Crawford Livingston of St. Paul. They wore frock coats of modish style, boutonnières of lilies of the valley, and in their cuffs gold sleeve links with diamonds set in enameled hearts, the gifts of the bridegroom.

The Bridesmaids in Pretty Gowns.

The bridesmaids followed the ushers. They were Miss Azuba Barney, in a gown of primrose yellow, and Miss Susie Dimock, in turquois blue; Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, in white, and Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, in rose color; Miss Amy Bend, in mauve, and Miss Edith Blake Brown, in a delicate shade of green.

These pretty gowns were of moire poplin, and were made in the same mode. They were all of walking length, the skirts being finished with a band of Russian sable. Each skirt was slashed at the side, the edges being held together by frogs of bead passementerie to correspond in color with the gowns. The waists were finished with bands of Venetian point lace, which at the point alternated with bands of sable. The very full sleeves fell in folds to the elbow only, and over the fullness was a garniture of lace. The waists were finished with a high pointed stock collar of velvet, just a shade darker than the gown, and at either side was a rosette of white tulle. The bridesmaids carried muffs of velvet of deeper shades, combined with lace and fur. The hats worn were extremely effective, and were really Henry IV. caps of velvet. To each was affixed a short ostrich plume, which was held by a buckle of brilliants. Each cap was edged with fur, and corresponded in color with the muffs.

Following the bridesmaids came the flower girls, Miss Laura Whitney, daughter of Henry M. Whitney of Boston; Frances Bingham, daughter of Mrs. Bingham of Cleveland, the late Mrs. Whitney's sister; Katherine Barney, and Dorothy Whitney, sister of the bride. They wore white silk frocks veiled in mousseline de soie, fastened with belts of white ribbon and adorned with little Marie Antoinette fichus of sheer lawn edged with Valenciennes lace, which framed the dainty little lace insertion guimpes. Their hats of mousseline de soie were large, picturesque white ones, adorned with white plumes. They wore bronze brown hose and shoes, and carried Louis Quinze baskets filled with pink and white roses and lilies.

The Bride in Ivory White Satin.

Then came the bride on the arm of her father. Her gown was most simple. The full trained skirt of ivory white satin was perfectly plain, save for a cord which ran around the edge. There was not even a flounce of lace on it, and no embroidery or passementerie. The waist was close fitting and with nothing to break its symmetry, not even a fall of lace. The high corsage was finished with a stock collar of plaited satin, covered with point lace, which finished in a rosette at either side. The very full sleeves were plaited into the armhole and were finished from elbow to wrist in gauntlet style, with a narrow frill of lace at the wrist. The only other lace on the corsage fell over the puffs of the sleeves from the shoulders. This lace was exquisitely fine, with a design of roses and true lover's knots. A cluster of orange blossoms was fastened at the left side of the waist line. The veil was of lace, and extended almost to the end of the train. Miss Whitney carried an immense bouquet of rare white roses.

When the ushers reached the lowest one of the four steps leading to the chancel, four of them filed off to the right of the chancel and four to the left. John C. Furman, Henry Payne Whitney, H. Maitland Kersey and Crawford Livingston went to the right of the chancel, standing between the lowest step and the first pew. Winthrop Rutherford, William Cutting, Jr., Goold Hoyt, and Jarrett Howe stood to the left of the chancel.

The bridesmaids continued up the steps to the chancel proper, Miss Dimmock, Miss Emily Sloane, and Miss Edith Brown going in that order to the right side of the chancel, and Miss Barney, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and Miss Bend to the left side.

Laura Whitney and Katherine Barney, two of the flower girls, went to the left side of the chancel, and Frances Bingham and Dorothy Whitney to the right side.

The Bridegroom Meets the Bride.

The bridegroom and his best man, Gerald Paget, awaited the bride in the chancel. When Miss Whitney and her father reached the lowest step leading to the altar, the bridegroom stepped forward and gave his arm to his future wife, Mr. Whitney stepping back and to the right of the chancel, where he stood by the side of Mr. Paget's best man.

Bishop Henry C. Potter of the Diocese of New-York, Bishop William C. Leonard of the Diocese of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, entered the chancel some time before the appearance of the bridal procession.

Dr. Brown read the charge, after which the Bishop of Ohio performed the betrothal service, and Bishop Potter performed the wedding ceremony.

The choir then sang the hymn "Perfect Love," after which the bridal party marched down the aisle and left the church.

The procession down the aisle was led by the newly married couple. Then came the four little flower girls, and after them the eight bridesmaids. Then came the father of the bride, walking alone. Following Mr. Whitney came President Cleveland, who had given his arm to Mrs. Lamont. After them came Secretary of War Lamont and Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Following the Secretaries came the ushers.

Some of the Guests at the Church.

Among the guests at the church were:

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Kernochan, Mr. Stanley Mortimer, the Misses Palmer, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. P. L. Ronalds, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, the Misses Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Miss Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Kennedy, Fernando Yznaga, Percival Farquhar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll.

Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Neilson, James W. Appleton, Holker Abbott, Messrs. Barlow, Frederick Baldwin, Frederick O. Beach, Perry Belmont, John F. Beresford, Cecil Baring, John Cadwallader, Henry D. Cummins, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Brockholst Cutting, George Eustis, Ralph W. Ellis, Gordon Fellowes, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Lord Westmeath, Mr. H. Bax-Ironsides of the British Embassy, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, Crawford Livingston, John L. Furman, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Lady Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana.

Miss Alice Paget, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harrity, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Henry Draper, the Misses Deuer, Miss Eustis, A. M. Haddon, Valentine Hall, E. S. Hall, Goold Hoyt, Edmond Kelly, Peter Marié, Henry Mellville, Stephen H. Olin, H. Gould Redmond, Robert K. Richards, Francis B. Riggs, Winthrop Rutherford, Fred J. Tams, Worthington Whitehouse, R. T. Wilson, Jr., George Vanderbilt, Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wysong, Mr. Kingsly Magoun, Mr. and Mrs. James Kernochan, Frederick W. Stevens, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Miss Tiffany, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmerding, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Col. and Mrs. C. P. R. Cruger, Mrs. Oliver Bumner Teall, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, P. Lispenard Stewart, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. George Kidd, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Palmer, Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Fanny Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeve Merritt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

THE RECEPTION AND BREAKFAST.

Some of the Guests Invited to Mr. Whitney's House.

When the bridal party and the guests invited to the reception and wedding breakfast left the church they drove directly to Mr. Whitney's house, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

There was an air of simplicity about the reception and breakfast, as there had been at the wedding, that was greatly appreciated by the guests.

For the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Paget stood at the southern end of the beautiful drawing room, at the northeast corner of the house. The room was almost a mass of flowers. Two huge umbrella palms formed a canopy, under which the young couple received congratulations, and back of these palms and on each side were dozens of tropical plants. The bay window, at the northeast corner of the room, was massed with pink and white chrysanthemums and bushes of pink roses.

When the bridal party entered the house an orchestra of twenty pieces, stationed in the upper hall and under the leadership of Nahan Franko, played a wedding march.

Elaborate Floral Decorations.

The floral decorations throughout the house, which were done by Messrs. Cottenet & Tiffany, were as superb as those for any social function given in New-York. In the lower hall an immense floral bell of white flowers hung. The bride preferred to stand under a canopy.

Around the stairway, palms were grouped and banked so high that their tops reached nearly to the second floor. The balustrades were entwined their entire length from the first floor to the fourth with fine leaves and smilax intertwined with pink and white chrysanthemums and pink roses. In the corridor ropes of chrysanthemums were garlanded, and over the rare tapestries were draped portières of yellow and white chrysanthemums and smilax. In the drawing-room were draped vines, intertwined with mauve pink catalaya orchids. The mirrors in this room were also draped with smilax, and the broad windows were banked in green and pink.

After the newly married couple had received congratulations, the wedding breakfast was served by Sherry. The bridal party was seated at a crescent-shaped table arranged across the bay window in the ballroom. This room of white and gold was decorated after the style of Louis XVI. It was festooned with garlands of pink roses, caught up here and there with large bows of pale pink satin ribbon. On the bridal table was a bank of white flowers, lilies and orchids, with here and there pink roses.

In the dining room and in other rooms were small round tables, seating from four to eight guests. These tables had banks of pink roses and carnations bedded in ferns. The floral decorations in the dining room, outside of the table decorations, were of American Beauty roses. In the dressing room and in the other rooms on the second floor were also great bunches of the same flowers.

At the bridal table were seated the bride and bridegroom, the best man, the ushers, and the bridesmaids. At Mr. Whitney's table were seated President Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Secretary Herbert, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown.

The Invited Guests.

Among those who were invited to the breakfast, most of whom were present, are the following:

President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Astor, William Waldorf Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Samuel D. Babcock, C. C. Baldwin, Miss Louise R. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Barclay, Gen. and Mrs. F. C. Bartow, Miss Bartow, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Miss A. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beavor Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin, the Misses Brice, Miss Robinson, the Rev. and Mrs. John W. Brown, the Misses Brown, the Misses Bend, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, the Misses Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brice, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Miss Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. George Curzon, Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cushing, Mrs. Edward L. Cottenet, Miss Cottenet, Mr. Brockholst Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Dimock, the Misses Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, the Misses Cole, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Douglas, Mrs. Henry M. Draper, the Misses Duer, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Duncan, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Endicott, Jr., Miss Eustis, Miss Lydia Eustis, Earl and Countess of Essex, Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Miss Gurnee, Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., the Misses Gurnee.

Miss Elizabeth Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. R. M. Hunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Irwin, Jr., Miss Ethel Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Miss Eunice Ives.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Jaffray, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey A. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Miss Knowlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs Prescott Lawrence, Miss Leiter, Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

Mrs. Masters, the Misses Masters, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, Col. and Mrs. McGee, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McLane, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills, the Misses Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Douverneur Morris, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Gov. and Mrs. Morton, the Misses Morton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Padelford, the Misses Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Miss Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Peabody.

Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Miss Cora Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Misses Robb, E. R. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. James R. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Ronald, Jr., Prince and Princess Ruspoli.

The Misses Sands, Miss Beckley, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, the Misses Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens, F. W. Stevens, Miss Elsie Stillman, Dr. L. A. Stimson, Miss Stimson, the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Tailer, Mme. de Perigord Talleyrand, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the Misses Twombly.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer.

Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Augustus L. Winthrop, Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Miss Winthrop, Mrs. C. K. Wright, Mrs. John Wells, Miss Julia Wells, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mrs. James Whitney, Miss Mary Whitney, Miss Etta Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Whitney, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilkes, Miss Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willing, Miss Willing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harrity, R. C. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corning, H. Corning, Miss Corning, Miss Adele Corning, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cullum, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, James G. Blaine, Miss Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. William Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cromwell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Crocker, James W. Appleton, H. Abbott, Messrs. Barlow, F. R. Baldwin, Messrs. Baldwin, F. O. Beach, Clarence Barker, M. Barger, A. Barney, J. W. Barney, H. L. Beekman, Perry Belmont, J. G. Beresford, L. F. H. Betts, George Brewster, E. H. Buckley, Thomas Baring, Cecil Baring, Messrs. Barnes, William Bingham, Henry Bingham, Oliver Brighton.

John L. Cadwalader, H. T. Carey, Hamilton W. Cary, James C. Carter, John D. Crimmins, Rawlins L. Cottenet, Edward Cooper, G. Cushing, Brockholst Cutting, W. J. Cutting, F. V. S. Crosby, Chauncey M. Depew, George Eustis, William Eustis, Jr., Willis Edwards, Edward Ewen, Gordon Fellowes, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. C. Furman, A. Gardner, Eliot Gregory, James W. Gerard, Jr., F. Gray Griswold, A. C. Gunter, W. S. Gurnee, A. M. Hadden, V. G. Hall, E. L. Hall, Robert E. Hargous, J. W. Haven, E. Hewitt, Eugene Higgins, Messrs. Hare, Center Hitchcock, Goold Hoyt.

W. S. Hoyt, P. S. Hoyt, J. H. Hoyt, Messrs. Howland, G. B. Hoppin, J. J. Harrison, S. B. Ives, Pierre Jay, R. H. Jaffray, Woodbury Kane, S. N. Kane, Lorillard Kip, H. Maitland Kersey, Edmond Kelly, C. Livingstone, Francis Lathrop, Peter Marie, T. C. Meyer, H. R. Miller, R. S. Minturn, Newbold Morris, Charles A. Munn, G. C. Munsig, F. T. Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., Henry Melville, Stephen H. Olin, Cortlandt Palmer, Richard S. Palmer, J. W. Parker, G. Pinehot, D. L. Pringle, Herbert Parsons, Richard Peters, F. L. Polk, Col. Payne, Alonzo Potter, G. Pollock, R. K. Richards, G. H. Redmund, F. B. Riggs, H. D. Robbins, N. T. Robb, C. M. Robinson, Reg. Robbins.

Winthrop Rutherford, W. G. Rockefeller, Messrs. Sands, Edgar Scott, G. Sherman, J. C. Spencer, Lispenard Stewart, D. N. Sturgis, H. M. Sage, Count Sierstorpff, J. Frederick Tams, Messrs. Taylor, W. K. Troen, Isaac Townsend, J. J. Van Alen, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Lloyd Warren, G. C. Webb, J. L. Webb, J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Worthington Whitehouse, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Messrs. Winthrop, and H. de F. Weekes.

After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom started on their wedding tour.

FROM THE HOUSE TO THE CHURCH.

The Bride Warmly Greeted by Crowds of People.

For the second time within a week the upper part of Fifth Avenue looked yesterday like the streets of Paris when there is a great feast or a fine procession that appeals to the curiosity of the people.

From the Whitney residence, at Fifty-seventh Street, to St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Fifty-third Street, both sides of the great thoroughfare were fringed with eager spectators, the fringe growing into throngs at either point of interest—the church and the house.

The crowd was not as great as at the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding, nor did it begin to assemble as early. But this was due principally to the fact that the air was much sharper than it was at the time of the wedding last week, and that many among the thousands who turned out for the first marriage had been worn out by the ordeal of waiting for four or five hours in the streets.

But if it was a smaller crowd, it was certainly also a much better-dressed crowd, a noticeable fact that struck every observant person. Why it should have been so no one seemed able to say, but even the policemen observed the difference and commented on it.

"It looks like a matinée audience," said one policeman who has had much experience at the theatres in Broadway, and this expressed it more nearly than anything else. It was distinctly a "matinée" crowd being made up for the most part of well-dressed women. They were of all ages, and all were equally curious, but there was very little pushing and struggling, and most of the spectators seemed content with a glimpse of the gowns and a look at the bride.

For some reason it did not seem to be generally known that President Cleveland was to be present at the wedding, though all the morning newspapers had announced that he would be. The President's carriage, containing himself and Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, attracted no attention as it drove down Fifth Avenue from Central Park to the church, the people being ignorant of the fact that the plain-looking equipage contained the head of the Nation. There were none of the gorgeous trappings that distinguished most of the other carriages, and there was no footman and no decoration or mark of any kind. It was a fine exhibition of "Jeffersonian simplicity," emphasized as it was by the brilliant show made by the other carriages.

At the hotel where the Presidential party embarked a Police Sergeant and two policemen stood on guard, but their services were not required. Mr. Cleveland walked out of the hotel accompanied by Mrs. Lamont following. Secretary Herbert got into a second carriage, and the drive to the church was begun.

The carriage was driven at a smart pace down the avenue, and when the church was reached it took its place in the line of carriages waiting to disembark their occupants.

Acting Inspector Cortright, who had charge of the police arrangements, had been notified that the President wished to avoid any demonstration, and he had a Police Sergeant and several patrolmen on hand to prevent a surging of the crowd.

This precaution was unnecessary, because of the ignorance on the part of the spectators that Mr. Cleveland was present. It was not until he had disembarked and had turned to help Mrs. Lamont out, under the sidewalk awning, that he was recognized. A middle-aged woman, dressed in a fashionable, tailor-made suit of rough brown goods, seemed to be the first to awaken to the fact that the President was standing there. She pulled out a lace handkerchief, and, waving it above her head, cried out in a hesitating and embarrassed voice:

"Hurrah! Hurrah for the President! Hurrah for Cleveland!"

Before there was time for a response the President and Col. and Mrs. Lamont had disappeared within the church doors. It lacked just eighteen minutes of noon as the President passed out of view.

Warm Greetings for the Bride.

The bridal procession, in its passage from the house to the church, attracted much more attention than the President's party. And it certainly made a very pretty picture as it wound down the crowded street. The carriages glistened in the brilliant sunshine—"wedding sunshine," as one woman said, enthusiastically. The coachmen and footmen were in immaculate livery, with great white chrysanthemums on their coats, and wedding favors of white satin ribbon fluttering from the whips and rosettes.

Just a glimpse of the bride was had, as she stepped into her carriage at her home, escorted by her father, but it was enough to fire the spectators, who sent up a warm greeting. Mr. Whitney, looking very proud of his beautiful daughter, smiled amiably on the people, who pressed about as closely as possible, and then stepped into the carriage. The door was closed, and the vehicle followed the carriages of the bridesmaids.

The four little flower girls, who formed part of the bridal party, also caused a flutter of excitement among the people, especially the women, as they tripped down the stairs and into their carriage.

"Oh! but I would like to kiss them. They are so sweet!" exclaimed one of the admiring women in the crowd.

"It is like a painting," declared another, and there certainly was a warmth of color in the scene that was most striking. A huge awning had been stretched from the top of the stairs leading down from the main door to the curb. This covered space was carpeted with a rich, soft red carpet, and as the four little girls with their white dresses and big baskets of flowers stood on this rich covering the color effect was of a character to justify the enthusiastic comments. The group was an ideal one for a painter.

The progress of the bridal carriages down Fifth Avenue was attended with warm exclamations.

"There is the bride! Three cheers for the bride!" shouted a big, handsome, well-dressed man, who stood on the corner of Fifty-sixth Street. The cheers were given with a will by some of the bystanders, but the carriages had already passed, and those inside could hardly have heard.

The Crowd an Orderly One.

The street was filled almost from curb to curb with carriages, some bound up town and others going in the opposite direction. They all made way for the procession of gayly decorated bridal equipages. The occupants of the passing vehicles all craned their necks to get a look at the bride or at the bridesmaids, and the coachmen and footmen saluted their brethren under the white rosettes, who sat in their positions as proudly and stiffly as though they themselves were the cause and centre of all the commotion.

As the carriages neared the church a wave of excitement passed over the crowd massed there in solid array.

"The bride! The bride is coming!" went the word, and there was an eager jostling to get the first look.

But even now there was no undue crowding. Inspector Cortwright had 250 men stationed from the house to the church, and, profiting by their experience of last Wednesday, the policemen had taken measures to keep the crowd well in hand from the start. Fifty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, in front of the church, were filled with the curious, but the streets were kept open at all times, and a space was kept for pedestrians on the sidewalks. Some few among the spectators seemed inclined to protest against the orders of the police to keep well back from the awning that stretched from the church doors, but they were gently yet firmly forced back into the general line.

A Quaint Old Lady's Successful Plea.

Only one exception was made. This was in the case of a little, old lady, who looked as if she had just stepped down from a Dresden china plaque. She was as dainty and diminutive as a doll, and her queer old cap of white was frilled and fluted until her face appeared only as a speck in an ocean of foam. Her dress comprised a plain woolen skirt of soft brown stuff with a waist of the same material, but relieved by a brightly-figured kerchief of white and red and blue in delicate shades.

intends to make his permanent home in this country, where he has fought his way single handed to success.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

Many Gifts of Great Beauty for the Bride.

The wedding presents to the bride, many of great beauty, were displayed in one of the smaller rooms on the second floor of the Whitney house. The finest products of the silversmith and the rarest ware of the Orient were arranged in the room with excellent taste. It is seldom that there has been a private display of such magnificence.

Among the gifts and the givers were the following:

The President and Mrs. Cleveland, a large two-handled silver centrepiece.
Lady Paget, diamond brooch, silver tray, two silver candlesticks, and a dozen mother-of-pearl knives and forks.
Col. Paget, a large silver vase.
Arthur and Minnie Paget, tea and coffee sets.
Miss Amy Paget, cushion.
Other members of the Paget family, silver service and silver ornamented dressing bag.
Gen. and Mrs. Archibald McLaren, set of books.
Lady Sophia Macnamara, silver links.
Mr. and Mrs. Masters, set of books.
J. Pierpont Morgan, ruby and diamond bracelet.
D. O. Mills, silver basket.
Miss Elise Morris, lace handkerchief.
Mrs. John A. Morris, scent bottles.
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, silver baskets.
The Misses Morton, silver tray.
Mrs. H. F. Morris, ivory sticks.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, silver vase.
Mr. Munzig, silver tea set.
The Misses Morgan, silver spoons.
Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Newel, set of books.
Mrs. Otis, silver box.
Mr. Obery, set of books.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Otis, Jr., silver tray.
Miss Azabi Barney, Empire lamp.
Mrs. Arthur Barney, silver mirror.
Miss Baldwin, silver mirror.
F. O. Black, liqueur bottles.
The Misses Blight, silver vase.
Miss Helen Barney, antique silver jug.
The Barney children, pearl and diamond ring.
Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Barney, sapphire and diamond ring.
Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, silver cups.
Miss Burden, silver dish.
Mrs. Bing, silver candlestick.
Perry Belmont, silver clock.
Mavroyeni Bey, silver dishes.
C. C. Baldwin, vase.
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Betts, silver fruit stand.
Miss Helen Brice, fan.
Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, set of plates.
Hugh Cameron, silver pencil.
Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook, silver centrepiece and gold head stick.
Mrs. E. Coles, a fan.
Mrs. Chamberlain, silver dish.
Lady Honoria Cadogan, set of books.
William Cutting, two silver bonbon boxes.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Corning, gold pitcher.
Charles F. Crocker, silver tankard.
Mrs. S. Y. R. Cruger, gold vase.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, silver mirror.
Roland Colebrook, silver inkstand.
Miss Annes, silver inkpot.
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Astor, silver vase.
Mrs. Astor, four silver salt cellars.
Mrs. Henry Bentwick, silver lamp.
Sir Edward Burbeck, silver blotting book.
Miss Beatrice Bend, silver clock.
Misses Ethel and Edith Brown, picture.
Mrs. Bend, silver cigarette case.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bingham, opal necklace.
Mrs. Charles A. Brayton, pearl ornamented box.
Francis Brigham, silver lamp.
Miss Elizabeth Brigham, a vase.
Harry Brigham, silver plate.
Oliver and William Brigham, silver teapot.
Miss Elsie Clews, silver dishes.
The Rev. and Mrs. S. Douglas, silver dishes.
Reginald H. Dyke, silver candle sticks.
Sir. E. Doyle, silver plates.
Mr. and Mrs. Butler Duncan, silver inkstand.
Chauncey M. Depew, silver coffee set.
Miss Susie Dimmock, four old silver salt cellars.
Miss Alice Paget, turquoise heart.
Mr. Peail, silver blotter case.
Col. O. H. Payne, pearl necklace.
The Misses Patterson, a vase.
Richard Peters, jeweled hatpin.
Miss Fannie Payne, a vase.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Penton, silver salver.
Mr. Price, set of books.
The Misses Palmer, sapphire and diamond rings.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, jeweled watch.
Mrs. Julia S. Parsons, smelling bottles.
Richard S. Palmer, fan.
Gifford Pinchot, jewel box.
Mrs. Robinson, a vase.
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ritchie, silver tray.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, set of gold dishes.
Mrs. Randolph, jewel box.
Mr. and Mrs. Rives, silver flower stand.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, silver set.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rantoul, set of books.
Winthrop Rutherford, a vase.
Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Robinson, a set of plates.
Spring Rice, china set.
Mr. and Mrs. Elihu Root, a gold centrepiece.
Miss Hewitt, a picture.
Mr. Haven, silver coffee pot.
Goold Hoyt, old silver box.
Mrs. Coleman Haskell, embroidery centrepiece.
Montgomery Hare, set of books.
Meredith Hare, silver tankard.
Thomas Hitchcock, silver set.
Mr. and Mrs. Hone, silver dish.
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, fan.
Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Ireland, gold box.
Pierre Jay, set of books.
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Jackson, set of books.
Mr. and Mrs. William Kreck, silver bottles.
H. Maitland Kersey, paper case.
Earl of Listowel, brooch of sapphires and diamonds.
Joseph Leiter, silver centrepiece.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lowry, Japanese urn.
Miss Lowry, Japanese pottery.
Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, pearl sticks.
J. M. Levy, silver bowl.
Lady Suffield, silver knives.
The Misses Scott, silver dishes.
Mrs. Sherman, silver vase.
Miss Shepard, gold plates.
Miss Sturgis, silver frame.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, old clock.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, diamond-studded smelling bottle.
Miss Emily Sloane, diamond pin.
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Schurmeler, old silver and glass jugs.
William Sage, silver box.
Miss Amy Scott, glass set.
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Page, down coverlid.
Mrs. F. L. Stetson, a fan.
Mrs. J. Smith, an etching.
Count Sierstoroff, a fan.
Marquis de Talleyrand, a fan and parasol.
Miss M. Taylor, a set of books.
H. McKay Twombly, silver candle sticks.
E. H. Townsend, Jr., silver pitchers.
Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Thompson, fruit baskets.
Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, silver centrepiece.
Mrs. J. H. Davis, gold box.
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Dimmock, silver basket.
Charles R. Duval, silver flask.
Mrs. Draper, bracelet of coins.
Countess of Essex, silver box.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Endicott, silver box.
Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, pearl brooch.
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, silver claret jug.
Morton Frewen, gold pencil and seal.
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, old fan.
C. W. Gordon, set of books.
Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, silver bowl and spoon.
John L. Gardiner, painting.
Walter Gurnee, old silver pepper box.
The Misses Gurnee, silver coffee pot.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, silver box.
Miss Gurnee, gold cologne bottle.
Mr. and Mrs. James Gardiner, dishes.
A. C. Gurnee, silver bowl.
Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Gilroy, gold watch and scent bottle studded with diamonds and emeralds.
Mr. and Mrs. Goelet, fruit dish.
Frederic Howe, set of books.
Miss Janet Henderson, tray.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Harrity, bronze clock.
Miss Elise Wells, silver book slide.
Mrs. James S. Whitney, set of knives, forks, and spoons.
Creighton Webb, twelve green and gold plates.
Miss Mary Whitney, twelve painted plates.
Mrs. B. Ward, cologne bottle.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, an engraving.
W. H. Yardly, set of books.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, silver centre piece.
Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, diamond pin.
W. K. Vanderbilt, feather fan.
Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, silver looking-glass.
Mrs. Wright, silver-handled knife.
Mrs. W. P. Ward, silverware.
Miss May Wicker, gold pin.
Mr. and Mrs. Wickes, silver pin.
Miss Ella Whitney, work bag of yellow silk, and pin cushion, glove case, and handkerchief case.
Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, silver cup.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitney, pin, with one white and two yellow diamonds.
Mrs. J. V. N. Yates, Prayer Book, ivory cover.

The gift of William C. Whitney to his daughter was a magnificent diamond and pearl necklace.

Stead—Hubbard.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 12.—Charles Frederick Stead of England and Mrs. Sherman H. Hubbard of this city were married here this evening. St. John's Church, where the ceremony was performed, was filled with well-known society people. The Rev. William H. Lewis, rector of St. John's, performed the ceremony.

There were no bridesmaids. The bride was given away by F. Bey Ludeling of New-Orleans. The best man was William B. Powell, and the ushers William T. Hincks, Gregory Bryon, Edward Pyle, and Benjamin Porter, all of this city. The bride is a daughter of ex-Chief Justice Ludeling of Louisiana.

Mr. Stead is at the head of the Sir Titus Salt (Bart.) Plush Company, a large English concern which recently removed to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Stead will sail for England at once, and their honeymoon will be spent at Saltaire, the groom's home.

Meriwether—Davis.

Miss Frances Marie Davis, daughter of John Davis of 163 Congress Street, Brooklyn, was married to Walter Scott Meriwether of the staff of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, at high noon yesterday in the rectory of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress Streets, Brooklyn.

The Rev. William J. Hill performed the ceremony. Miss Frances J. Chatres was the bridesmaid, and the best man was Herbert A. Trask.

After the ceremony, which was attended by only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple, a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether left the city yesterday afternoon for a long visit to friends in Tennessee. After their return they will live in Brooklyn.

Silverware

In addition to their complete stock of Silver Wedding Presents the GORHAM Company are showing, this week, a collection of highly finished Sterling Silver and Leather Goods, designed with special reference in decorations to horses and their trappings.

GORHAM Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

Chase—Ford.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Col. Frank L. Chase, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, and Miss Sarah W. Ford, daughter of Mrs. George W. Ford, were married at the Church of the Resurrection this afternoon, Bishop White of Indianapolis performing the ceremony. The bride is the daughter of the late George W. Ford, who was a prominent banker of this city. Her maid of honor was Miss Belle Tilden of New-York, a relative of the late Samuel J. Tilden. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Connor, daughter of Dr. E. S. Connor of New-York, and Miss Louise Ford, youngest sister of the bride.

Wright—Ewing.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—Miss Marie Louise Ewing, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Ewing of this city, and Ira Edward Wright, son of a wealthy citizen of New-Orleans, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, on Leffingwell Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, assisted by Archbishop Kain of this city. All the appointments of the wedding were elaborate and the presents numerous and valuable.

Heiner—Kent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Miss Elizabeth Cloyd Kent and Lieut. Gordon Graham Heiner of the Fourth United States Artillery were married at 6 o'clock this afternoon in Emmanuel Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Addison of Trinity Church, Washington, a cousin of the groom. The ushers were in the full dress uniform of the artillery. The best man was Dr. Julian Cabell of Richmond, Va.

MADDEN HAS TAKEN THE OATH

That, However, Does Not Settle the Fight for the Mayoralty of Long Island City.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 12.—The County Clerk's office was full of politicians and protests this morning, when the Queens County Board of Supervisors gathered to canvass the vote in the county. Nearly every candidate on the ticket was either present or represented by counsel. It was very evident that no man will take an office in the county this year without fighting for it.

Before the Supervisors started the canvass, William J. Youngs, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Central Committee, objected to the counting of any ballot bearing the battleaxe emblem of Patrick J. Gleason's party in Long Island City.

Mr. Youngs said that on the ballot was the name of Thomas J. Talbot of Oyster Bay, who was announced as a candidate for Coroner. He stated that Mr. Talbot had objected to the use of his name, and that its retention on the ballot made the ballot a marked ballot. He said further that the name was used by the Gleason party in order to ascertain how many votes they had cast. Mr. Youngs wanted the Supervisors to promise to file with their report to the State Board of Canvassers his protest, which also included a statement that Theodore Koehler, who was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket, was ineligible for the office, owing to his being Supervisor of Long Island City.

A protest was made by Charles Beckel, Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District. He alleged that in one election district of the Fifth Ward, Long Island City, the city returns showed that many more votes had been cast than there were names on the registry list of the district. He was defeated by only 33 votes, and believes that if he receives justice he will get the certificate of election. Representatives of Martin J. Keogh, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice, filed a protest against the throwing out of the ballots of the regular Democratic Party of Long Island City. After hearing the protests and objections, the Supervisors announced that to-day would be devoted to tabulating the votes and that the protests would be heard to-morrow.

City Clerk Murphy of Long Island City filed a certificate here to-day setting forth the names of city candidates elected and the number of votes each received. He gave the office of Mayor to John P. Madden of the Jefferson Party, which is in power at present, and which made Murphy City Clerk.

Mr. Madden appeared before County Clerk Sutphin this afternoon and took the oath of office. The certificate issued to Mr. Madden gives him fifty more votes than were cast in the Second District of the First Ward, and the number exceeds the registration by twenty-six. In the First District of the Fourth Ward his vote has been transformed, so that he carries the ward, while the police returns and those filed with the County Clerk and Supervisor show that Dr. Strong, the Republican candidate, carried the ward.

BUSY DAY AT HORSE SHOW

Continued from Page 1.

turquois blue velvet. Her hat had black bows and wings.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore a navy-blue cloth tailor-made suit, with coat opening over a vesture of dull pink. Her hat, of velvet, was brightened by a frontal frill of Parisian tinted velvet.

Mrs. S. Carmen Harriot, Miss Florence Harriot, and Mr. S. Carmen Harriot occupied Box 102. Mrs. Harriot wore a handsome gown of black silk and a bonnet of black silk, trimmed with point lace. Miss Harriot was gowned in black velvet and duchesse lace.

Mrs. Albert Hilton wore a frock of heavy black satin. The bodice was elaborately trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. W. F. Burden wore a suit of wine red velvet; the coat was finished with wide revers of sable. Her dark, close fitting bonnet was trimmed with turquois blue velvet.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies was attired in a dark costume, with a becoming coat, finished with a wide collar of stone marten.

Mrs. Reeve Merrett wore a gown of dark velvet, made with stylish jacket, finished with a collarette of black ribbon loops.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore a black satin skirt and Louis XVI. jacket of black velvet, with handsome collar of chinchilla.

Mrs. Percival Kuhne wore a handsome gown of black silk and crimson velvet.

Mrs. Richard J. Palmer wore a frock of dark-blue velvet, elaborately trimmed with duchesse lace.

Mrs. Arthur T. Hills wore a gown of purple velvet, trimmed with point lace. Miss Fanny Hills wore a handsome costume, consisting of satin skirt, trimmed with fur, and a jacket of purple velvet. She wore a picture hat, with a white aigrette.

JUDGING THE HORSES.

Hard Task for the Unlucky Men Who Award the Ribbons.

One of the few work-a-day classes opened proceedings yesterday when the competition for horses used by local firms for delivery business was on. All of the ten entries put in an appearance, and looked so much better on dress parade than the sort of animal one usually sees doing messenger duty about town that some critical spectators expressed doubt about the bona fide nature of the exhibit. They were certainly fine animals for the menial occupation they were supposed to represent, and the best of the lot, according to the judges, was a brown gelding shown by the Purssell firm of caterers, bearing the appropriate name of Wedding Cake. An up-town dry goods house got the second award, a Broadway dealer came third, and the Purssell Company had another winner for the white ribbon.

After this diversion from the beaten path of horses kept for pleasure, the toy variety of equine occupied an hour or more. Five ponies of medium size, in harness, heralded the way for the Lilliputian Shetlands. Of the former Mrs. R. F. Carman had the blue ribbon winner in Spot. A clever-going brown mare that Mr. Carman handled with his wonted skill, Princess, an imported bay a size or two larger than Spot, captured the red rosette for John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Carman had another triumph with Lightfoot for third prize, and Barthold Katt's entry, Baby, came in for commendation, Master Katt handling the neat little bay stallion like a veteran whip.

There was general excitement among the juveniles when the midget Shetlands appeared. The male representatives of these useful playthings came first to the number of nine. Basil Duke, an importation, bore off the palm for smallness, as this black mite is a trifle under three feet in height. He did not please the judges, however, for Monte Carlo, a chestnut that is seven inches taller, landed first honors for Thomas L. Watt, a resident of Fifth Avenue. George Green of the Hotel Metropole, who is an extensive breeder of hackneys and ponies, got second prize with Gamble. Mr. Watt scored again when Montreal was placed third, and J. Murray Hoag, an Iowa exhibitor, secured the white rosette with Sparkle, the giant of this troop of pigmies.

Even more enjoyable for the children was the display of Shetland brood mares, with foal at foot. The infants are ridiculously like their sires and dams, but are more wooly and shapeless. They ran and tumbled about like cripples, cutting up antics that provoked yells of delight from the human small fry who watched them so keenly. Mr. Watt had two more successful entries in Gladys and Patterson's Jewel, while Mr. Green secured the balance of the ribbons with Primrose and Judy.

By the time the string of fifteen hackneys had arrived, for the balance of the forenoon was to be occupied with this type of the heavy-harness stepper. The trio of judges, instead of the single one for this breed intrusted with the work at the two preceding shows, were fully alive to the importance of the occasion. They consumed about a double hour allotted to them by the calendar, keeping right along till the noon recess was over. Arthur Fewson, the English expert, who has spent a lifetime as a breeder and judge, was naturally looked up to by his American associates, Robert Beith, a Canadian M. P. from Bowmanville, Ontario, and R. Stenker of Springfield, Ohio. Following the British fashion, the judges of the hackney classes are changed every year, a practice that might well be followed throughout the entire show.

The first duty of Mr. Fewson and his coadjutors was to pass on the merits of eleven yearling colts. All but one of the lot were bred in this country, and he was not placed. Evolution II., a product of one of H. McK. Twombly's fashionable brood mares, carried the day, with George Green's Forest Beau a close second. Cadet had a winning representative for third premium in Jersey Cadet, owned by Thomas B. Hidden, and Spark, a son of Dr. Parke, secured the white badge for the Messrs. Cheney.

As Count was the only entry among pony stallions of the hackney strain, this superb little bay had a walkover, but he will take a lot of beating in any company of his class. In the opinion of many the yearling fillies made a better display than the colts of that age. Only one of the fourteen was absent, and while Lady Sutton was clearly entitled to the blue rosette, the victory only serves to emphasize her merits. She was imported for F. C. Stevens of Attica, and is so advanced for her age that the others were at a disadvantage on account of size.

Joseph E. Widener had the second best one in Lady Lynnewood, one of the good things left in this country by Lord Bardolph, the crack sire that the Philadelphia fancier picked up at a fair price and sold for a much bigger one when the stallion went back to England.

The two-year-olds, especially the colts, gave the judges even more trouble, and only the enthusiasts were able to possess their souls in patience as the minutes passed and no decisions were forthcoming. Finally, five of the lordly youngsters were set aside, and the others were dismissed. As Arion was one of the reserves, breeders of experience, like Henry Fairfax and the Cheney brothers, felt confident that the blue would go to him. To their surprise the son of famous old Nelly III. was passed altogether. Wildfire, a son of the champion Matchless of Londesborough, was placed first, Manchester second, the showy roan colt Syntax third, and the imported Barthorpe Performer got the "highly commended."

The filly foals of 1893 were not so difficult, H. McK. Twombly and W. D. Sloane dividing the three prizes and the non-remunerative white ribbon. Calvia, one of Mr. Twombly's collection, was first, while Mr. Sloane secured second with Lady Amy and fourth with Lady Hattie.

There was no leisure for the customary recess, so that after the hackneys were disposed of thirteen pairs of all-around performers were ready for their engagement. They proved to be a fine lot of medium-sized knee-actors, but the Mason Stable Company sent a pair of perfectly mated chestnut geldings that simply distanced the field. They are of trotting blood, and were shown to full advantage by S. H. Mason, Jr., who is well known from his connection with the Fleetwood Park. Mrs. John Gerken had the red ribbon winners in a cross-matched pair handled by Aurel Batonyi, the crack Magyar whip, while George C. Clausen earned third prize for Mrs. J. Palmer Knapp with a pair of blacks. The New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company had two neat pairs, one of which got the white ribbon.

The light-harness fraternity had been patiently waiting for the trotters, and, as they were delayed, like the others, most of the society promenaders had arrived before the more speedy steppers were on view. Six pairs of roadsters were down for competition, but as Charles M. Reed had scratched Martha Wilkes and Mayflower, five of the original entries completed the exhibit. There was nothing to keep Mambrino Belle and Emoleta from repeating their success of last year, and Col. Lawrence Kip's art as a collector of well-matched roadsters enabled him to carry off the second prize as well. His new pair, La Belle and La Rose, secured the red rosette, W. H. Snyder handling these mares, that are bred much alike, and promise to improve.

C. G. Moser, the Parkville trainer, who drove Mambrino Belle and Emoleta a twelvemonth ago, was behind them again. Mr. Reed had a highly bred pair in Ciara G. and Alice Leyburn, that were placed third. They did not show to the same advantage as Col. Kip's roadsters, though they are both very speedy. Frank Ferguson secured the white ribbon, with his Ohio-bred chestnut mares, over a pair of bays sent by A. Doelger.

With the exception of Quartermaster, there was not a stallion of National reputation in the class for trotting sires. The only question was as to the minor awards, the division of which did not give general satisfaction. Silvery Chimes certainly showed to advantage in spite of his mixed gait, so that he won second place over three opponents. Leonatus, of the same age, with a record of 2:17¼, and a richer pedigree, would doubtless have been more successful had he been handled with any sort of skill. Why Falls, a very ordinary looking horse, should have been preferred to the handsome, good-gaited and stoutly-bred hero was the greatest mystery of the day to the trotting experts. The former is seventeen years old, and has only seven fast performances to his credit, but the fact that he is by Electioneer probably turned the scale in his favor.

Twenty-three saddle horses up to carrying 200 pounds, and all 15.2 hands or over, appeared in Class 80 and the judges had a hard time in deciding on the merits of the competitors, apparently, for they consumed more than the half hour allotted them in judging the class. Finally they weeded out all but five, and from these selected W. Stanton Elliott's handsome bay, St. Nicholas, which certainly was one of the best mannered of the lot in the ring. Mr. Elliott rode his own horse, and was the recipient of a host of congratulations from the horsemen, with whom he is deservedly popular. Mrs. S. S. Howland's gray, Royalty, ridden by English, was given the red ribbon. W. A. Copp's chestnut, Topover, ridden by Mr. Antony, the yellow, and J. S. Bratton's bay, Rushbrook, ridden by Parisette, the white one.

Thirteen broughams that seemed all to have been modeled in the same mold, driven by thirteen drivers, all of the same style and cut, and apparently clothed by the same tailor, with harness made by the same maker, appeared for the competition for this class. The judges must have found some shades of difference in the harnouses, however, though possibly they based their awards on the horses. At all events they awarded prizes, and there was consternation among the society mob in the boxes because the first two prizes went to Philadelphians, Joseph E. Widener and W. L. Elkins. Philadelphia may be slow in some things, but evidently is not in broughams. The third prize went to Dr. Seward Webb's team, whom New-York can claim an interest in, as the doctor lives here occasionally, when he is not in Vermont or the Adirondacks, or Lenox, or Newport, or Long Island, or elsewhere. Fourth honors went to a Brooklyn representative, Francis D. Gaynor.

One of the cleverest displays of the show was the parade of twelve ponies in harness. They were all ponies for fair, excepting the one owned by George Green of Katonah, a black mare called Jenny, who was the largest of the lot, big enough to be called a horse, and who got the first prize. The fact that she was driven by a man much larger than the pony should have disqualified her, as the huge driver looked wholly out of place behind such a horse, and in such a little cart as she was shown to.

There was, therefore, something that touched the risibilities of the crowd when the second prize was given to the spotted pony Spot, driven to a basket village cart, in which little Willie Bird, about eight years old, who drove him, seemed lost, as the lad's head barely showed above the sides of the cart. He looked no more out of proportion, however, than did the bulky man in Jenny's tiny cart. Evidently, the unities do not count in the awards in such classes as these, for both drivers appeared to be misfits. But the ponies were cute and pretty, and delighted all the ladies and children. There was one bright, sorrel pony, with a white mane and tail, that should have been given a prize solely because of his novel coat. There was another, with a regular football head of hair, and a third, whose shock of light hair made his head look like a chrysanthemum with elephantoiols, if such a flower could have such a disease.

If the managers would only insist upon children of the right size driving these ponies, instead of permitting men, who are wholly out of place, it would easily be a feature of the show that would be a star performance.

Five hackney stallions appeared in the class for four-year-olds or over who measure 15.2 or over, and after the usual fuss the prize went to George Green's Rufus, Jr., where every one knew it would go before the horses entered the ring. Senator Cameron was second, with Royalty; Col. J. J. Astor third, with Typhoon, and H. N. Crossley's Fireworks carried off a white ribbon, but no cash.

Of the seven four-in-hands entered for the competition in which owners or members of a coaching club were to drive, five appeared in the ring, and did not disappear until some time after 6 o'clock, so that the jumping class was thrown over into the recess hour, when four-fifths of the seats in the Garden were vacated. There was the liveliest sort of a noise and sensation among the grooms when the first prize was awarded to "Fatty" Bates, who drove a magnificent lot of bays, the two leaders full of action and the wheelers of substance. The noise probably meant that the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company boys will have a fine bit of beer money to divide among themselves.

The team was the same that won at Long Branch last Summer, and was made up of Acrobat, Acolyte, Aristocrat, and Autocrat, all being trotting-bred except Autocrat, which is by a French coach stallion. The two leaders are both by Atlantic. They were shown to a canary and black mail coach. J. E. Widener's four, who were second, were driven to a coach of black and olive green by their owner, and Frank D. Beard drove his four to a coach of black, with dark-green tracings. R. F. Carman drove Dr. Webb's team to a coach of black, picked out with dark blue, and was highly commended. The other team, belonging to John F. Baudoine, was driven to a coach with a vermilion body and running gear and upper works of black.

Moabund, who was placed second in a class of ladies' saddle horses on Monday, was given first prize in a class for park hacks up to carrying 160 pounds, last evening. The horse is a good one, according to the queer riding school notions about here, is owned by Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, and was ridden by McGibbon. There were sixteen competitors for the prize.

Then there followed the annual parade of the Park police, a force of twenty-seven well-mounted men on long-tailed, easy-moving, and graceful saddle horses, making the class that had preceded them look like a lot of jumping jacks in comparison. They showed only a lot of military manoeuvres, omitting the capture of "runaway" horses and teams that has been a feature of their exhibitions. Patrolman Hoey carried off the prize once more, as he has done at several previous shows. Patrolman Doolady, usually a rival, failed to get a place.

Fifteen pairs of high-stepping harness horses between 14.2 and 15.2 answered the call of the bugle to contest for the prize. It was a fine lot of horses shown to a perfect lot of four-wheel vehicles, most of them park phaetons. After a fifteen minutes' delay all but six teams were sent out of the ring, and then there followed a splendid display of driving, the principal competitors in which were the trotting-bred teams shown by W. G. Brokaw and the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, and driven by Mr. Hexter and Mr. Bates, a couple of professional reinsmen, respectively. Both teams had won prizes at horse shows during the Summer, and the competition was of the sharpest. The judges finally gave the blue ribbon to the Brokaw pair, who were driven in more gentlemanly fashion last evening than Mr. Hexter drove one of them the night before.

Seventeen green hunters tried to get over the fences as a wind-up for the evening's show. They managed to split a large number of rails in their efforts, and showed that as a whole they had not been more than half schooled. The least bad, according to the opinion of the judges, was S. S. Howland's gelding, Flycatcher, ridden by English, and so he was awarded the first prize.

The Awards.

The awards:

HORSES AND DELIVERY WAGONS.

Class 53.—Horses, to be shown in single harness and delivery wagons, as used for local deliveries; horse to count 60 per cent.; wagon and appointments, 40 per cent. Ten exhibited.
First Prize, $100.—Wedding Cake, br. g., 15.2 hands; Purssell Manufacturing Company; driven by Criste. Second Prize, $50—The Swell, rn. g., 15.3 hands; H. C. F. Koch & Co.; driven by McMahon. Third Prize, $25.—Prince, ch. g., 15.3 hands; John W. Scallan; driven by McGhie. Highly Commended—Sorbet, br. g., 15.2½ hands; Purssell Manufacturing Company; driven by McCane.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 77.—Ponies, above 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch, 8 years old or over; to be shown to an appropriate vehicle. Five exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Spot, br. m., 12.1½ hands; Mrs. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; driven by R. F. Carman. Second Prize, $40—Imp. Princess, b. m., 13 hands; J. J. Astor, New-York City; driven by Mr. West. Third Prize, $20—Lightfoot, sk. g., 12.0½ hands; Mrs. R. F. Carman; driven by Mr. White. Highly Commended—Baby, b. s., 12.1 hands; Barthold Katt, New-York City; driven by Master Katt.
Class 75.—Ponies, above 10 hands, and not exceeding 12 hands, 8 years old or over. Twelve exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Jenny, blk. m., 11.3 hands, 9 years; driven by George Green. Second Prize, $40—Spot, skewbald, g., 10.1¾ hands, 9 years; Lemuel E. Wells; driven by Willie Bird. Third Prize, $20—Judy, blk. m., 12 hands, 10 years; George Massey; driven by A. Batonyi. Highly Commended—Topsey, (imp.,) gr. m., 11.2 hands, 6 years; George Green.

PONY STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES.

Class 97.—Shetland stallions, not exceeding 46 inches; to be shown in hand, not ridden or driven. Nine exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Monte Carlo, skew., 42¼ inches, Thomas L. Watt, New-York City. Second Prize, $40—Gamble, bay, 38 inches; George Green, Katonah, N. Y. Third Prize, $20—Montreal, skew., 43½ inches; Thomas L. Watt. Highly Commended—Sparkle, bay, 46 inches; J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Iowa.
Class 98.—Shetland brood mares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot; to be shown in hand, or ridden or driven. Seven exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Gladys, bay, 40 inches; Thomas L. Watt. Second Prize, $40—Patterson's Jewell, skew., 42 inches; Thomas L. Watt. Third Prize, $20—Primrose, bay, 44 inches; George Green. Highly Commended—Judy, piebald, 40½ inches; George Green.

HACKNEYS.

Class 36.—Stallions, yearlings, (foaled in 1894;) height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eleven exhibited.
First Prize, $125—Evolution II., chestnut, by Evolution, dam Lady Mary II.; H. McK. Twombly, Madison, N. J. Second Prize, $60—Norfolk Cadet, chestnut, by Cadet, dam Regina; Frederick S. Dennis, M. D., New-York City. Third Prize, $30—Jersey Cadet, chestnut, by Cadet, dam Fair Nell; Thomas B. Hadden, Milburn, N. J. Highly commended—Sparke, brown, by Dr. Parke, dam Princess Fireaway; H. G. and R. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn.
Class 37.—Pony stallions, 3 years old or over, under 14 hands; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Three exhibited.
First Prize, $80—Count, bay, by Little Wonder, dam Cozette; J. D. Cameron, Marietta, Penn.
Class 43.—Mares, yearlings, (foaled in 1894,) height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a sadle horse. Thirteen exhibited.
First Prize, $100—Lady Sutton, bay, by Lucolate Jr., dam by Garton Duke of Connaught; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Second Prize, $50—Lady Lynnewood, chestnut, by Lord Bardolph, dam Woodbine; Joseph E. Widener, Ogontz, Penn. Third Prize, $25—Her Highness, bay, by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Her Majesty; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt. Highly Commended—Polly, chestnut, by Cadet, dam Portia; Chesterbrook Farm, Berwyn, Penn.
Class 35.—Stallions 2 years old, (foaled in 1893;) height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eight exhibited.
First Prize, $125—Wildfire, bay, by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Czarina; W. Seward Webb. Second Prize, $60—Manchester, bay, by Dr. Parke, dam Misfire; H. G. & R. Chencey. Third Prize, $30—Syntax, roan, by Sphere, dam Lady Skyte; Chesterbrook Farm. Highly Commended—Imp. Barthorpe Performer, chestnut, by Garton, Duke of Connaught, dam Princess; James A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Ontario.
Class 42.—Mares, 2 years old, (foaled in 1893;) height not considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Nine exhibited.
First Prize, $125—Calvia, bay, by Topper, (formerly Sir Walter,) dam Lady Mary II.; H. McK. Twombly. Second Prize, $60—Lady Army, brown, by Berserker, dam Lass O'Donald; William D. Sloane, New-York City. Third Prize, $30—Lady Hattie, brown, by Berserker, dam Betty Fireaway; William D. Sloane. Highly Commended—Chesterbrook Maid, chestnut, by All Fours, dam Elvira; H. McK. Twombly.
Class 44.—Stallions, 4 years old or over, 15.2 hands and over; the winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible for this class. Five exhibitors.
First Prize, $200—Rufus, Jr., ch. h., 15.3 hands, 5 years, by Rufus-Frisk; George Green. Second Prize, $100—Royalty, ch. h., 15.2 hands, 4 years, by Rufus-Olivia; J. D. Cameron. Third Prize, $50—Typhoon, ch. h., 15.3 hands, 4 years, by Courier-Belle Lyon; J. J. Astor. Highly Commended—Fireworks, br. h., 16 hands, 5 years, by Wildfire-Pretty Polly; Horace N. Crossly.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 56.—Pair of horses, over 14.1 hands, and not exceeding 15 hands; should have conformation, quality, style, all-round action, and be able to go a good pace; to be shown to a light four-wheeled vehicle. Thirteen pairs exhibited.
First Prize, $200—Alderney, ch. g., 14.0¾ hands, and Jersey, ch. g., 14.0¾ hands; the Mason Stable Company, limited; driven by S. H. Mason, Jr. Second Prize, $100—Lewiston, g. g., 14.3¼ hands, and Lynwood, blk. g., 14.3¼ hands; Mrs. John Gerken; driven by Aural Batonyi. Third Prize, $50—Lady, blk. m., 14.2¼ hands, and Mate, blk. m., 14.2¼ hands; Mrs. James Palmer Knapp; driven by George C. Clausen. Highly Commended—Nina, br. m., 14.2½ hands, and Nanny, br. m., 14.2½ hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by J. F. Pratt.
Class 60.—Pair of high steppers, not under 14.2 hands and under 15.2 hands; style, conformation, and hock action also to be considered; shown to a four-wheeled carriage, wagons excluded. Fifteen exhibitors.
First Prize, $200—Ruth, b. m., 15.1¾ hands, 5 years, and Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years; W. G. Brokaw; driven by Mr. Hexter. Second Prize, $100—Acrobat, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 9 years, and Athlete, 15.1¾ hands, 7 years, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by C. F. Bates. Third Prize, $50—Pair bay geldings, 15.1½ hands, 7 years, Joseph E. Widenor; driven by owner. Highly Commended—Golden Rod, ch. g., 15.1¾ hands, 5 years, and Blazea

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Chrysanthemum Show—1:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:00.
GARRICK—Merry Countess—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—For Fair Virginia—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:30 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00. Matinée.
PARK, BROOKLYN—The Queen of Liars—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Honour—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	30	31	34
6 A. M.	29	31	33
9 A. M.	30	31	34
12 M.	36	35	37
4 P. M.	38	40	41
6 P. M.	38	39	40
9 P. M.	35	40	40
12 P. M.	36	38	38

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....37.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....35.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....33.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....47.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

It is evident that the Sultan is either unwilling or unable to repress the disorders in Asia Minor. Probably he is both. These disorders are not only spreading over a wider area and becoming more violent, but they are changing in character and are more complex. There are still the attacks of the Mussulmans on the Armenian Christians; there are the partly fanatical, partly plundering and bloodthirsty assaults of the Kurds, and there is the cruel abuse of the Turkish soldiery in the pretended repression of lawlessness. But to-day we read of a Turkish force surrounded and compelled to surrender at Zeitun by Armenians. Another draft of Turkish reserves is called out, professedly to preserve the peace, but this only increases the military preparation for whatever struggle the Porte may finally undertake. The latest reply to the Ambassadors of the powers is that given to Germany, Austria, and Italy, which is simply impertinent. The Sultan says that his Government will furnish information as to what steps will be taken "without delay." That can only mean that all possible delay will be caused, and leaves it to the powers to decide how much shall be permitted. It is significant that while one communication to the Porte is signed by the Ambassadors of Germany, Austria, and Italy, another, reported to be the same in substance, is submitted by the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, and France. The agreement among the powers is emphasized by this combination in one group of Great Britain with Russia and her ally. Meanwhile a considerable detachment of French war steamers has been ordered from the Piraeus to Constantinople.

These events would be interesting in themselves. They are of the highest possible importance in the consequences that are apparently inevitable. It is plain that whether the failure of the Sultan to repress disorder and protect his Christian subjects is due to his lack of authority and of adequate force, or is due to his lack of will, there are but two courses open to the powers. They must either compel the Sultan to act or they must themselves take up the task. Either course practically destroys the authority of the Sultan. No sovereign, and least of all an Oriental monarch reigning as the Vicegerent of the Deity, the head, not merely of the people, but of the Faith, could survive the invasion of a foreign force upon his territory to repress his own people in outbreaks inspired in great part by their religious sentiment; nor could he survive open compulsion from outside with reference to matters involving the strongest passions of his subjects. What the powers have to face, then, is the question of what disposition shall be made of what remains of the Turkish Empire.

That the question is a thorny one is plain from the fact that it has practically been pressing for a dozen years, with no approach to a solution. Yet the chief obstacle to a solution will be removed if, as now seems very probable, if not certain, Great Britain and Russia can agree as to how it shall be solved. Russia, left to herself, long since would have solved it, taking possession of Constantinople. She would undoubtedly have been permitted so to solve it had Great Britain not prevented. It is not likely that Great Britain is even yet ready to consent to any policy so radical. It may well be, however, that these two chief parties in interest and the other powers may conclude to make of Constantinople the capital of a neutral state to be constituted from Turkey on agreement with the six great Governments. That practically is the policy which for three-quarters of a century has kept Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland in peace, safe in the equilibrium of the opposing forces that had been contending for them. Before this, or any solution can be reached, however, there is the Government of the Sultan to reckon with. Helpless to preserve order or to meet the requirements of peace, the Porte is still capable of savage and stubborn war. That it would ultimately be in vain is obvious, but that the Sultan should surrender without a struggle is hardly possible. Such a struggle, however, would have no very wide effect if all the powers were ranged on one side and Turkey on the other. That is what the indications now promise, and what the civilized world hopes for.

TROTTERS VS. HACKNEYS.

The continued and even increased popularity of the Horse Show proves nothing whatever about the fate of the noble animal to which it is ostensibly dedicated, because, as everybody knows, the horse is only the pretext for a social function on the part of a minority of the attendants and of a display of the most vulgar and snobbish curiosity on the part of the majority. It is really a sickening sight to see a mob with their backs to the ring where the horse showing is going on staring at rows of people who are affecting to look over their heads unconscious of the stare, or who are engaged in conversation with each other in apparent oblivion both of the people who are mobbing them and of the exhibition in the ring.

It is difficult to say whether the people who constitute the spectators or the people who make themselves the spectacle appear to the less advantage in this annual explosion of bad manners. But it is at least plain that, except to a few horsey persons who disregard both parties, the horses have very little to do with the show. If it be true, as we are frequently assured, that the horse is an obsolescent animal, and that a generation hence it will be hard to find one out of a museum, it is plain that his progress toward extinction will not be arrested by horse shows. Indeed, it may be maintained that the horse shows exert a positively injurious influence upon the breed of horses, and that a horse which is good to take prizes in one is good for nothing else. Breeders of useful horses abstain, in increasing numbers, from competing with animals the ideal of the breeders of which is to produce a horse that can trot in three minutes without leaving his tracks. But yesterday there occurred an incident in the awards which is calculated to give pause and pain to the producers of that absurd work of art, the hackney, and correspondingly to uplift the spirits of the lovers of horses, and to induce them to pay more attention to the Horse Show.

The incident in question was nothing less than the award of the prize for the best high-stepper to a trotting-bred horse exhibited by a patriotic Philadelphian. There can be no question that this animal is at a disadvantage in the show ring with the horses which he has nevertheless beaten on their own ground, and that on the road his superiority would be even more distinctly marked; that he would beat his rivals out of sight in a mile and kill them in a day. Moreover, to anybody whose taste has not been sophisticated and vitiated, the swinging action of the American roadster is a far more beautiful thing to see than the mere marking time which is the ideal attainment of the trotting hackney. For combined speed and stoutness, and also for beauty of conformation and movement, for every quality, indeed, that goes to the making of a perfect roadster, the Morgan horses of Vermont have never been surpassed. In the mistaken endeavor to give them more size the breed has to some extent been deteriorated, but there are still examples to be found of the uncorrupted type. Now that a judge of high-steppers has been found who has the courage to prefer the action of a trotting-bred American horse to that of an imported hackney, it is to be hoped, and also to be expected, that the breeders and possessors of these animals will so far recover from their disgust as to allow them to be exhibited at the New-York Horse Show.

LEGISLATIVE METHODS.

The commission provided for by an act of the Legislature last Spring and appointed by the Governor at the beginning of July to devise improved methods of legislation has just got to work, holding secret sessions, and it expects to report to the Governor some time next month. This commission, of which Lieut. Gov. SAXTON is the Chairman, has been extremely dilatory in taking up its important task. The law required its appointment within a certain period, in order that it might have ample time for inquiry and the preparation of a careful report, and it allowed four-fifths of the time to pass before it held a meeting.

What it is doing or proposes to do is now kept a secret, except so far as the members see fit to take the public into their personal confidence. Mr. SAXTON says that thus far they have spent their time in discussing "in a general way" methods to prevent "snap legislation." Among the means proposed to accomplish this are rules requiring public notice of the introduction of private and local bills.

The Constitution does something to prevent the old abuse of "snap" legislation by the requirement that a bill shall be printed in its final form and lie three days on the desk of members of the Legislature before the vote is taken on its passage. But this is not enough, especially with reference to the flood of private and local bills, which are generally introduced and "logrolled" through without attracting the attention of anybody but the members interested in getting them passed. Some means is needed to head off the introduction of about four-fifths of these measures, which conceal all manner of local jobs. It is doubtful whether mere public notice of the introduction of the bills will be enough, and the subject is one that ought not to be disposed of in the off-hand way suggested.

Two things of which conscientious members of the Senate and Assembly complain are that they never know what the day's calendar is going to be until it is about to be taken up, and then they have no time for preparing to deal with it; and that they have no adequate means of knowing at any time what there is in the files to come up in the future. It has been proposed that the daily calendars be ready a day beforehand, instead of on the morning of the day they are to be disposed of, and that at intervals of a week or two a summary of business to come be printed.

There are many questions that might have been raised and suggestions that might have been made if the commission had taken up its business promptly and afforded an opportunity for a fair consideration of the subject of reforming legislative methods. As it is, its report is likely to be of very little value, and the Legislature will probably leave the subject about where it finds it. It has heretofore appeared to be averse to improving its methods.

AN EXAMPLE.

Our Republican friends say that they will pass at the coming session of Congress a bill increasing the duties of the present tariff. An increase of duties is just what certain combinations of manufacturers want, as we said yesterday, and they want it, not because it is required to prevent foreign competition with their products, when these products are sold at fair prices, but in order that they may be enabled by law to add something to domestic prices which are already unjustly high, having been "hoisted," as The New-York Tribune says, by combination agreement and the suppression of competition in the home market.

Let us look, for example, at the nail industry, which is now absolutely controlled by a combination. This combination, as The Tribune admits, has "raised prices 176 per cent. from May 1 to Sept. 14, putting them 33 to 50 per cent. higher than they were three years ago." The following remarks were published in July last by The Iron Age, the leading authority in the iron trade, and a journal in sympathy with the tariff policy of the Republican Party:

"The wire-nail market has been an interesting subject to one who has been familiar with the fall and rise of this important staple. The McKinley law placed a duty of $2.50 to $4 per keg, depending upon the length of the nail.

"This protection was never needed, and during the continuation of this law the price of wire nails fell to $1 per keg, base price, and this price gave the manufacturer, providing that foreign nails came into competition, (which they did not,) from 250 to 400 per cent. protection.

"The new tariff changed the duty to 25 per cent. ad valorem. Under this duty the price of wire nails further receded 20 per cent. on a base price.

"Then came the turning point. Under this protection the price of wire nails has advanced 100 per cent. above the lowest point reached."

Up to that time the combination's advance in prices had been 100 per cent. Additions made since July have increased the advance, our Republican and high-tariff neighbor says, to "176 per cent." We make the advance 181 per cent. for wire nails and 166 per cent. for cut nails. The difference is immaterial. Our neighbor admits an increase "from 90 cents to $2.25" for wire nails, and "from 80 cents to $2" for cut nails. The present prices are, The Tribune also says, "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the prices "three years ago." That is to say, the price of nails now, under the Democratic tariff of only 25 per cent. ad valorem, is "33 to 50 per cent. higher" than the price three years ago under the McKinley tariff, which, when nails were selling at $1, was equivalent to from 250 to 400 per cent. ad valorem. The advance is due wholly to the action of a combination.

Neither the McKinley protection of "250 to 400 per cent." nor the duty of 25 per cent. imposed by the Democratic tariff was needed. The official reports show that the exports of American nails, both wire and cut, have been very large during the last five years, and have been increasing steadily. Last year they amounted to more than 21,000,000 pounds. The recent advance of "176 per cent." in price has not checked this export trade. We quote the following official figures:

EXPORTS OF NAILS.

	Pounds.
Fiscal year 1895	21,262,695
July, 1895	1,869,101
August, 1895	2,041,684
September, 1895	2,077,963

It appears, then, that while the price was advancing, and in spite of an increase amounting to "176 per cent." up to Sept. 14, the exports were increasing, and were, in September, at the rate of nearly 25,000,000 pounds per annum.

These nails have been sold in foreign countries in open competition with foreign nails and without the protection of any tariff duty whatever. That is to say, the American manufacturers have successfully defied in foreign lands the competition there of those foreign nails against which they ask to be defended in the home market by a tariff. If they can overcome in foreign lands this competition without protection—and even after their price has been increased by "176 per cent."—can they not more easily overcome foreign competition here at home without any protection, the foreigner being handicapped by ocean freight charges?

Having absolute control of the domestic industry, the nail manufacturers would like, we presume, to make their price still higher and to compel the people of this country to pay perhaps $3.25, or even more, per keg, instead of $2.25. But with the present duty of 25 per cent., the point will soon be reached at which imports will be invited. If the present duty should be increased, however, or if the McKinley duty should be restored, the combined manufacturers could safely exact from consumers in this country a price much higher than even that which now represents an increase of "176 per cent." over the price of last May.

We have pointed out these facts, not because the nail industry is the only one in which a combination has unwarrantably advanced prices, but because it is a convenient example of the organizations which have thus taken advantage of the revival of business and are now ready to ask for higher tariff duties. Opponents of McKinleyism will be glad to see the requests of all of them granted in the bill by which the Republican Party intends to set forth its tariff policy.

THE WHITNEY—PAGET WEDDING.

A wedding the preparations for which and the description of which occupy columns in the newspapers is an event upon which the readers of newspapers will inevitably form and express opinions. When the young people belong to families that are in any way conspicuous or distinguished, they can escape this comment only by resorting to cryptogamy and being quietly married in some unfrequented place. There is, of course, no reason at all why they should do this or why they should not bid their friends and their acquaintances to their wedding, especially when the wedding itself is so admirably arranged in every detail and so extremely attractive an occasion in every way as that which took place in St. Thomas's Church yesterday.

It is written that all the world loves a lover. And a match that is "arranged" in the American fashion by the parties themselves and because they are in love with each other is none the less entitled to the sympathy of mankind because they are of different nationalities. The joy-bells may ring out from the steeple and a hymn composed for love matches may be sung as part of the wedding ceremony.

In the case which forms the occasion of these remarks it is true that the bridegroom is a foreigner, if an Englishman be a foreigner in the United States, but he is a foreigner with extenuating circumstances. "Much," Dr. JOHNSON observed, "much may be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young." A young Englishman who goes to St. Paul, or even to Minneapolis, and embarks in business may, after a comparatively short period of probation, become a good American, worthy of aspiring to the hand of an American girl. There is every reason to believe that the wedding at St. Thomas's yesterday is a modern instance of this comfortable truth.

WATER-FRONT IMPROVEMENT.

It is one of the consequences of the shifty and slovenly municipal administration of past years that while a systematic plan of water-front improvement was devised nearly a quarter a century ago, the efforts to execute it have been irregular, halting, and comparatively ineffective. This has been partly due to legislative interference from Albany, or legislative failure to grant needed authority, and partly to the character of a Dock Commission in which changes were constantly taking place. Lack of confidence in the capacity and integrity of the department and of the municipal administration generally has doubtless been at the bottom of the failure of public opinion to demand and sustain a persistent policy of water-front improvement.

There may be some compensation for the lagging of this work in the possibility of taking advantage now of improved appliances and methods which a few years ago would not have been thought of. The present Dock Board has heretofore shown itself rather wanting in a large view of the public service and of its duty to the city, and it is gratifying to find it waking up to the importance of taking into serious consideration the improvement of the water front on a scale commensurate with the dignity and importance of this port and in a manner which shall avail of the most modern devices and appliances for the transshipment of merchandise.

Considering the keen competition that has grown up for the seacoast trade it is evident that the continued supremacy of this port depends in no small measure upon its keeping pace with the foremost progress of the time in affording cheap and efficient means for handling traffic on the water front. It would take no great excess in the cost of transshipment here to divert railroad shipments to other ports which are striving to overcome their natural disadvantages by offering every inducement in terminal facilities and expenses.

New-York's natural position and extended water front give it an advantage which will defy rivalry if its people and their authorities do their part in providing the artificial appliances required for the rapid, easy, and inexpensive handling of commodities for land and water transportation. Its natural advantage is somewhat curtailed by the break between its wharves and most of the railroad terminals, and this can be effectually overcome only by the construction of one or more bridges over the Hudson River. The improvement of the dock system will be an encouragement to bridge-building enterprise by giving promise of an ultimate connection for freight distribution between the bridges and the water-front structures. The time ought to come when loaded freight cars could pass from the railroads that converge here to the very docks of the steamships that are to receive their contents without leaving the tracks, and find there facilities for the speediest transfer of cargoes. The commercial portions of the water front should present a continuous line of the best appliances for transshipment, with connections linking it with the whole transportation system of the country.

A NEW "ESTATE" IN HOLLAND.

The enterprising manufacturers of "unclaimed" or "undistributed" estates in Europe for American consumption appear to have made a sale in Indiana. The buyer or expectant bidder is "a retired business man" in the city of Elkhart. The estate consists of property valued at $60,000,000 situated in Amsterdam.

We are informed that this retired business man has established his claim, and that an Elkhart attorney will "leave for Amsterdam at once" to represent his interests there. This attorney should make his journey by way of Washington and inquire at the State Department in that city as to the reports made during the last ten years by our Diplomatic and Consular representatives in the Netherlands concerning estates of this kind.

The young cubs of fashionable society, and the old ones, too, were tardily agitated at the Horse Show last night over the question whether it is the proper thing to wear a black tie with evening dress. The black tie has had a curious vogue in this city for three or four years, apparently because young men of fashion do not know any better than to wear it. But it is a mystery why any lady should ever permit a man to sit at her dinner table except in a white tie.

If a military escort is to attend the city's chief men and merchant princes at the Atlanta Exposition for Manhattan Day, by all means let that gallant body of horse, Squadron A, be a part of it. These young soldiers, forming a battalion of two troops of light cavalry, are the Horse Guards—household troops, so to speak—of the municipality, and are especially fitted for this tour of duty. They have been finely trained for the mounted service by their Commander, a former cavalry officer of the regular army, and with their firmly erect seats present a handsome appearance on parade. With brazen trumpets and kettle drums, bright steel sabres, long boots and spurs, and bang-tailed horses, fresh from the riding school, they cannot fail to impress the Georgians with a sense of the fine manhood and good horseflesh of the metropolis. Mayor Strong's committee can hardly do better than select Squadron A for this escort service.

A NEW VERSION OF "NINICHE"

Marie Jansen in "The Merry Countess" at the Garrick Theatre.

"The Merry Countess," by Charles Klein, described as a musical comedy in three acts, which was produced in a showy manner by Marie Jansen at the Garrick Theatre last evening, is only our old friend "Niniche" in a new dress. The French vaudevilles of the Judic period have never borne well the test of transplanting in this atmosphere. As "Newport" "Niniche" was a dire failure. The Judic plays are fragile things, without the indestructible native wit and humor of the earlier examples of opera bouffe. Still "Niniche" has a good plot, and some of the situations in Mr. Klein's version are understandable. The dialogue is not brilliant, but there are plenty of songs, with music by Johann Brandl to verses by Thomas Frost.

Besides Marie Jansen, who is always piquant and agreeable, competent comedians are employed in the present production. The grave agility and touching meekness of Mr. Dan Daly are valuable in any comic play. He is cast, with delightful and perhaps comemndable perversity, as the gay Vicomte and wears trousers of some stuff that might make a Summer skirt for a young lady fond of bright attire. When he is pursued by a jealous husband, he overturns all the furniture on the stage. When he seeks refuge in a bathing machine the floor breaks and he falls through, and subsequently wheels the machine through Trouville and almost into the auditorium of the Garrick Theatre. And he always bears with him an air of not being present at all.

Edwin Stevens, who is the Polish diplomat; Maud Granger, now portraying an elderly, amorous widow, and Charles Dickson, as the ambitious bathing master, are also employed in the performance.

The scenery is new and bright, the costumes gay and often of the frankly revealing kind, and the supernumerary ladies are comely and well drilled. More animation in the performance would doubtless be appreciated by Miss Jansen's audiences.

As the dancer who, having involved herself in an "affair" with a Polish Prince, is extricated from difficulty by marriage with an indescribably ingenuous diplomat, and is thereafter worried by threatened exposure through the sale of her abandoned effects in Paris, which may bring to light a dangerous packet of letters, Miss Jansen has a rôle that requires the employment of all the vivacity and personal humor she can command.

Count Yermondorff.....Edwin Stevens
Vicompte De Beaupersil.....Dan Daly
Medor.....Charles Dickson
Dupiton.....Benson Pierce
Desablettes.....Fred W. Peters
Darcey.....Fred Lotto
Bath Attendant.....Charles Dade
Narcisse.....Ernest Walcott
Mme. Pommery.....Maud Granger
Hortense.....Lillian Burkhart
Victorine.....Marie Carlysle
Annette.....Elizabeth Leslie
The Countess.....Marie Jansen

SOTHERN TO BE HIS OWN MANAGER

Daniel Frohman Will Not Direct His Starring Tours Hereafter.

After the present run of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum Theatre, Daniel Frohman will cease to be the manager of Edward H. Sothern. Beginning Nov. 25, Mr. Sothern will be his own manager, after the fashion of Irving, Jefferson, Goodwin, and Beerbohm Tree. He will act in "The Prisoner of Zenda" all this season, and Daniel Frohman, who owns that drama, will lease it to Sothern on royalty.

Mr. F. E. Bunce, the Treasurer of the Lyceum Theatre, in the absence of Mr. Frohman, said last evening that the separation was amicable. There had been no quarrel between the manager and the star. Mr. Sothern was anxious to conduct his own business affairs hereafter. Mr. Bunce did not expect Mr. Frohman to discontinue all business relations with the popular actor, by any means, as Sothern has contracted to begin the Autumn season at the Lyceum, as usual, in 1896. Mr. Frohman will continue to keep his eye open for suitable plays for Sothern.

It is now nearly nine years since Mr. Sothern first became a star under Mr. Frohman's expert management. He had previously made the first "hit" of his career as the slow-witted, honorable English officer, Capt. Gregory, in "One of Our Girls," at the Lyceum, under the management of Helen Dauvray, with whom he had also acted Prosper Couramont, in "A Scrap of Paper," and Wildrake in "The Love Chase." Under Mr. Frohman's management he has appeared as Jack Hammerton in "The Highest Bidder," Lord George Cholmondeley in "Lord Chumley," the burglar in "Editha's Burglar," and the journalist in "The Great Pink Pearl," Allen Rollitt in "The Maister of Woodbarrow," the Duke of Guisebury in "The Dancing Girl," the Irish hero of "Lettarblair," the dramatist in "Sheridan," the complex and confusing hero in "The Victoria Cross," Dick Halward in "A Way to Win a Woman," and in the triple rôle in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

His first leading lady was Belle Archer. Virginia Harned, who first appeared with him as the picturesque adventuress of "The Maister of Woodbarrow," afterward held that position until she was superseded by Grace Kimball. His company has been uniformly good, and the profits of his annual tours have been large.

"A Runaway Colt" in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 12.—"A Runaway Colt," a new farce by Charles H. Hoyt, was produced at the Wieting Opera House to-night. It treats of the baseball craze, and its hero is Capt. Adrian C. Anson of still happy baseball memory. More than that, Mr. Hoyt has engaged that pugnacious and able autocrat of the diamond as the fittest person to show himself in his true colors.

So the interest was twofold—first to witness the piece and next to see how Anson would acquit himself on the stage. That the old man bore complacently the scoffs and jeers of thousands as he fought for what he considered his rights, with the umpire, was by no means assurance that he would face with equanimity the glare of the footlights. But Anson acquitted himself very well. He is scarcely an actor, but he was thoroughly in earnest.

The farce is in Hoyt's characteristic vein. He has succeeded in getting a lot of fun out of the baseball question, and though he indulges almost altogether in the vernacular of the diamond, even those not familiar with its patois seemed to grasp his meaning.

Ex-Register Reilly to Retire.

Ex-Register John Reilly, the Tammany leader of the Fourteenth Assembly District, has announced that he proposes to retire from the active leadership of his district when the annual primaries are held in December.

He is one of the few leaders of Tammany against whom there is no opposition in his district, and his retirement from active participation in the affairs of the Wigwam would be a serious loss to Tammany but for the fact that he will still do all that he can in the interest of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Reilly's choice for leader of the district is [illegible]

FROST'S "UNCLE REMUS" DRAWINGS.

The hundred-odd pen-and-ink and wash drawings that Arthur Frost has made as illustrations for a new edition of "Uncle Remus" are now shown at the gallery of Frederick Keppel & Co., in East Eighteenth Street, where they remain until Nov. 21.

Joel Chandler Harris's classic negro folklore, breathing as it does the very essence and spirit of the Southern darky in every sentence, is ably supplemented by the quite remarkable interpretation that Mr. Frost gives in these quaint conceits of "Brer Rabbit" and the wonderful community of animals of which the wily, long-eared hero was so interesting an ornament. The humanity that the artist has infused into the beasts, the absurdity of costume, and the subtle, delicate touches that everywhere abound are irresistible. They show, too, an able grasp of the most minute detail, the thousand and one nothings that stamp the efforts of the truly artistic.

We did not need the assurance of the present work to convince us of Mr. Frost's skill. His excellence has long since been abundantly evident, and in the delineation of negro character, particularly, he has always been at his best. But nevertheless it may be doubted whether he has ever done anything more thoroughly satisfactory than these last contributions to the delicious stories told by the fine, old, hard-headed darky, whose inimitable horse sense is apparent in every tale he recounts to the little boy. Indeed, no one more than Mr. Harris is quicker to realize the fact. He says that Mr. Frost has made the new edition his own, that he has breathed the breath of life into these amiable brethren of the wood and field; that, by a stroke here and a touch there, he has conveyed into their quaint antics the illumination of his own inimitable humor, and, he adds, "The book was mine, but now you have made it yours, both sap and pith."

If there be any choice among the number, where all are so good, perhaps the incident of the "tar baby," with its absurd little black figure, sitting so ridiculously by the roadside, appeals most strongly. "Brer Rabbit," in the full page illustration, bending over this silent offender, who "keeps on sayin' nothin'," is delightful, while in the pen-and-ink sketch of the hopeless mix-up, with "Brer Rabbit" stuck hard, and fast to the tar baby, and the fox rolling in laughter, the situation is the perfection of absurdity.

The futher adventures of this amusing pair and the efforts of the fox, who, as the "ridin'-hoss" of the rabbit family "fer thirty year," endeavoring to shake off his undesirable mount, is again a delightful piece of work, and the large wash drawing, "En den he tu'n loose, he did," is astonishing in its clever arrangement. One has only to examine the illustration of "Brer Rabbit," surrounded by his wife and children, pouring scalding water in the chest where is confined the unfortunate wolf, to observe Mr. Frost's careful attention to detail. The expression on each animal is a study by itself, even down to the smallest little bunny, near the box, upon whom a few drops of the hot water have fallen, and who dances in pain. There is remarkable knowledge of action displayed, and of the anatomy of the animals that, though he has clad them in the clothes of mankind, the artist has never for a moment forgotten. Every movement of the beasts is consistent with the peculiar construction, and all this in poses and positions that are so unusual as to show an astonishingly keen and clever observation and memory.

Small wonder that Mr. Harris was pleased at the artist's collaboration. Few writers have found draughtsmen to interpret so sympathetically their ideas. The delineation of negro characters for the "Proverbs, Songs, and Sayings" are no less entertaining and clever. An old darky in the woods, gun in hand, behind a tree, might be a photograph after nature, it is so just; and in short, so with them all; there is little choice, for the work is of such even excellence, that a pleasant and profitable hour may be spent in its inspection.

ART NOTES.

—Sutton Palmer is a name new among the artists exhibiting in the galleries of this city. He is an Englishman, and now shows sixty-four of his water colors, a medium in which he works almost exclusively, at Knoedler's, corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Palmer, however, if strange to New-Yorkers, is well known in London, where he has been a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy for years. He is a winner of a gold medal at the South Kensington schools, and he has works at the Corporation Gallery in the City of Manchester, as well as in the Australian National Gallery, at Sydney. The work here shown is in illustration principally of the picturesque parts of England and Scotland. The artist is evidently a lover of mountainous scenery and of intricate tree forms. These he paints with much comprehension and knowledge, going in for the greatest detail and displaying considerable command over his material. Of him, Mr. Ruskin once said: "The drawings are entirely praiseworthy, and a kind which needs no praise from me, except the attestation that every scene is absolutely true to scale and form. Mr. Sutton Palmer's sunshiny temper merits better than mine, Carlyle's epithet—for me. He is really an 'Ethereal' Palmer. I feel myself a little dull for want of cottages, not to say shelterless for want of inns—and I do think we ought to have had some grimmer crags, with possibilities of tumble off—or losing one's way. In all Mr. Palmer's drawings one is led down to the lake or by the river on velvet and down of grass and moss; one could travel such a country barefoot. I wish, by the way, that Scottish fashion would come in again."

—The Durand-Ruel Galleries, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, show a varied assortment of European pictures that have recently been imported, and which are of an unusual order of excellence. Among the early English pictures now enjoying such great popularity is a fine Sir Joshua Reynolds, entitled "The Shepherd Boy," a portrait of a sweet-faced child with crook, dressed in red, and surrounded by sheep. There is a mellowness and a charm to the color quite indescribable, and which cast in the shade the Hoppner portrait of two children beside it. By Ribot there is a powerful, virile composition of the old painter Cimabue and the shepherd lad, afterward Gioto, sketching. It is an early work and far more brilliant than the later efforts of this lamented Spaniard. The Fontainebleau group is worthily represented by a splendid landscape from Daubigny, wherein the greens of Summer are managed effectively and with delicacy; a brilliant, dashing river scene by Dupré, and a sweet, tender Corot, with the grays of morning that the master landscapist knew so well how to manage. In the large gallery are several most important pictures by Gustavé Courbet, including his famous "Woman with the Parrot," a nude that to those who are not extremely familiar with this gifted painter will prove a revelation. It is regal in the sumptuousness of fine color, able modeling, and strong

TURKEY IN DESPERATION

Armenians Killed in a Month Number Ten Thousand and More.

MINISTER TERRELL'S STRONG NOTE

An Earnest Appeal to the United States to Aid the Destitute in Ravaged Districts.

ZEITOUN GARRISON HAD TO SURRENDER

Twenty Battalions of the Fourth Corps Are to be Summoned, Although Funds Are Lacking.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.—United States Minister Terrell sent a note to Halil Rifat Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, Monday, in which he said that, in view of the position, he was unable to make a congratulatory call upon the occasion of the Pasha's appointment to the office of Grand Vizier. He was compelled to lay diplomatic usage aside, he said, in order to first demand protection for Americans in Asia Minor, and proposed to call upon the Grand Vizier for that purpose on Tuesday.

Missionaries Herrick, Peet, and Dwight have made an earnest appeal to the United States for aid for the destitute. It is estimated that 250,000 Armenians in the ravaged districts are in a state of starvation.

Minister Terrell expresses the opinion that upward of 10,000 Armenians have been massacred during the last thirty days, and fears that the worst of the outrages in a number of localities have not been reported. Mr. Terrell cordially indorses the missionaries' appeal for aid.

Additional arrests were made here yesterday and to-day, and there have been fresh massacres and pillaging in the neighborhood of Angora and Palu, in which disturbances, it is reported, 1,000 persons were slain. The imperial yacht remains anchored opposite the imperial palace with steam up.

The Porte, in reply to the identical note of Germany, Austria, and Italy, demanding that the Porte's scheme for reform in Armenia be officially communicated to them, has informed the representatives of these Governments that their requests will be complied with without delay.

Later news from the disturbed sections shows that the situation in Asia Minor has become more serious than ever. Fresh disturbances are reported to have occurred in Marash, Bitlis, and Sivas.

It is reported that the Turkish garrison at Zeitoun, which surrendered to the Armenians, have given up their arms and ammunition, and that the Armenians now occupy the Zeitoun barracks.

Notwithstanding the financial difficulties under which the Government labors, the Porte not having sufficient money wherewith to meet the expenses thus far entailed by the calling out of the Redifs already under arms, it has been decided to summon the remaining twenty battalions belonging to the Fourth Corps.

FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES.

Cabinet Council Held at Rome and Warships Sailed from Nice.

ROME, Nov. 12.—At a Cabinet council held to-day, the Ministers approved of a proposal to send an Italian naval division to join the British squadron in the Levant.

It is believed here that the warships of the several powers will meet at some point close to the entrance of the Dardanelles, where, should they be called upon for active service against the Turks, they will be within easy striking distance of Constantinople.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The division of the French Mediterranean fleet which was yesterday ordered to be held in readiness in connection with the situation in Turkey sailed from Nice for the Levant at noon today.

The division, which is under the command of Admiral Malgret, consists of the ironclad central-battery ship Dévastation, three cruisers, and a dispatch boat.

The Dévastation is of 10,550 tons and carries four 13½-inch forty-eight-ton guns, four 10¾-inch twenty-three-ton guns, six 5½-inch guns, two quick-firing guns, and eighteen magazine guns.

SUBLIME PORTE'S EXPLANATION.

Armenians Are Held Responsible for All the Riots and Crimes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Turkish Legation here has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram, under yesterday's date:

"The Armenian rioters of Zeitoun attacked the village of Tohoukour Hissar, killing thirty-five Mussulmans, and carried away with them arms, cattle, and belongings of the Mussulman villagers of Dennghel, and murdered the secretary of the Tax Collector of Zeitoun. The wife and four children of this functionary are missing.

"According to fresh advices from Diarbekir, the Armenians are alone responsible for the recent disorders, which originated solely by the rebels firing on the mosques at the hour of prayer and by their making an armed attack on the Mussulmans. The fire which broke out at Diarbekir was started by Armenian incendiaries, for 90 per cent. of the shops destroyed, as also about all the merchandise burned, belonged to Mussulmans.

"All assertions contrary to the above are propagated by the Armenian committees and their friends to misguide and deceive public opinion. The Vali of Adana reports that about 200 Armenians, disguised as Circassians, attacked the Mussulman villages of Zeitounbests and Narli, committing all sorts of depredations."

GREECE WANTS INDEPENDENCE.

A Demonstration at Athens for the Cretans and Macedonians.

ATHENS, Nov. 12.—An immense meeting of students was held here last evening, at which were present a large number of Macedonians and Cretans. The Professor of History of the university made a speech, in which he strongly urged the revival of national sentiment on the part of the Macedonians and Cretans, and a resolution was passed expressing the readiness of those present to make every sacrifice to liberate Macedonia and Crete.

After the meeting the students made a demonstration in front of the palace. The King is absent from the country, and the Crown Prince did not make his appearance, so the demonstration was unrecognized.

Death of an Old Opera Singer.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Louis Henri Obin, formerly a well-known singer and Honorary Professor of Declamation of the French Conservatory, died in this city to-day from cancer of the throat.

Louis Henry Obin, born at Ascq, Aug. 4, 1820, made his first public appearance as a singer at the Académie Royale de Musique, Oct. 21, 1844, in the part of Brabantio in "Othello." He was a pupil of Ponchard. In 1858 he "created" a part in Auber's "L'Enfant Prodigue." Since then he has filled many important rôles on the chief lyrical stage of France. He was retired with a pension of 5,000f. in 1889. He was a Knight of the Legion of Honor for services rendered as a professor at the Conservatoire.

CHICAGOANS AT ATLANTA'S FAIR

Business Men of the West Exchange Compliments with the Southerners—Mayor Swift's Speech.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The great hall in the fair grounds was crowded to-day when W. M. Harper of Chicago introduced Ferdinand W. Peck, President of the Chicago-Southern States' Association. Bishop Fallows of Chicago offered prayer, and Miss Jane Gray sang "Greeting to Atlanta," composed by Miss Marie McLane. Mayor Porter King spoke for Atlanta, expressing the city's thanks for the assistance rendered by Chicago.

Mayor George B. Swift responded for Chicago. "Such expositions as this," said he, "are important steps in the progress of civilization. They are educators, not merely in a material point of view, but quite as much in a moral and intellectual direction. At Nashville, I was forcibly impressed by a remark made by a gentleman to the effect that if the people of the Northern and Southern States had interchanged visits and mingled together before 1861 as much as they have lately done they could never have taken up arms against each other." He said that the people of his section want closer trade relations with the South.

Attorney General Terrell represented Gov. Atkinson in speaking for Georgia, the Governor's health not warranting a speech from him.

Gov. Altgeld responded briefly for Illinois. He said that, considering Chicago's resources and the country from which she had to draw, he was not sure but that Atlanta had beaten the World's Fair.

Speeches were also made by President Collier of the Atlanta Exposition, President H. N. Higinbotham, H. H. Cabannis of Atlanta, Exposition, H. H. Cabannis of Atlanta, George E. Adams, Chicago; William Baker, President of the Chicago Board of Trade; A. H. Revell, Col. H. L. Turner of the First Illinois Regiment, and Col. A. J. West, Quartermaster General of Georgia.

After the speaking, Gov. Altgeld and Mayor Swift held a reception in the Illinois Building. The attendance to-day was large. To-night five trainloads of Chicagoans left for Savannah. The World's Fair Directors will leave to-morrow night for Chicago.

MANHATTAN DAY AT ATLANTA.

Squadron A Selected as the Special Escort—Big Attendance Expected.

The committee of citizens representing the different interests which will participate in Manhattan Day celebration at Atlanta Nov. 25 met yesterday afternoon. The indications are that at least 2,000 will attend from New-York City. The Pennsylvania and Southern Railway (Piedmont Air Line) announces a round-trip rate from New-York to Atlanta and return on Nov. 19, 21, 22, and 23, at $20.50. These tickets are good to return within ten days.

This route was selected by the committee as the official route, and arrangements were at once made for eight Pullman vestibuled trains to leave New-York at 2 P. M., Nov. 21. Squadron A was selected as the special escort.

Postmasters' Day at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—After conference with Postmaster General Wilson, the management of the Cotton States and International Exposition has set apart Tuesday, Dec. 10, as Postmasters' Day. The Postmaster General has entered heartily into the matter, and will give his official consent for Postmasters to attend on that day, and will co-operate in making the event a success. It is expected to have high officials from Washington, Postmasters from many of the principal cities in the United States, and representatives of the rank and file of Post Office employes in attendance.

Gov. Morton Will Not Be There.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—Gov. Morton said this evening to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent that he would not be present at the Atlanta Exposition on Manhattan Day. He also said that if any State troops should go to Atlanta from New-York their expenses would have to be paid by private subscription.

Exposition May Close Dec. 31.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12.—The exposition Directors announce that their present intention is to close the gates Dec. 31. They say, however, the date of closing may be postponed for good reasons.

MR. PULLMAN'S LIFE THREATENED

An Insane Employe of the Sleeping Car Manufacturer Placed Under Arrest in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—William B. Graham, one of the employes in the Pullman Building, was arrested to-night because it was feared the lives of George M. Pullman and J. B. Griffin, one of Mr. Pullman's Superintendents, were in danger.

Graham had made threats to shoot both Mr. Pullman and Griffin, and there was a decided sensation in the palatial office structure at Michigan Avenue and Adams Street when the fact became known, and that Mr. Pullman's private policeman as well as city detectives were searching high and low for Graham, who has been employed about the building as an assistant janitor, and occupied a room on the sixth floor of the building. About 5 o'clock he was found in his room, and after a chase through the building was secured. He at first denied having made threats and talked in a rambling manner.

Finally he declared that Messrs. Pullman and Griffin were his deadly enemies, and that he had been warned to get them out of the way—one of them was to have been removed by the 17th, and the other by the 27th of this month. Graham was examined by the City Physician and sent to the detention hospital for the insane, where he will remain until his sanity is passed upon.

The Thirteenth Regiment Chaplaincy.

It is said in Brooklyn that the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church is considering an offer of the Chaplaincy of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was Chaplain of this regiment until he went to Washington, when he resigned.

Dr. Behrends was born in 1839, and during the war he served in the Ohio militia. Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment who were interviewed in the armory in Brooklyn last evening would give no information as to the matter.

John D. Rockefeller's Charity.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 12.—John D. Rockefeller has presented 100 barrels of apples to various charitable institutions in New-York City. The apples all come from his orchard here.

He has also presented some of his property near Sleepy Hollow to the people of the Second School District of the town of Mount Pleasant, for the purpose of building a new schoolhouse.

Beginning of the Harrison Statue.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—The cornerstone of the pedestal of the William Henry Harrison statue was laid this afternoon in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. A lead box, in which was deposited the history of the Harrison equestrian statue from the beginning in 1886 to the present time, was placed under the stone.

Yacht Sunk by a Tugboat.

The yacht Red Wing was run into and sunk in the East River, off Ninety-second Street, yesterday by the tug R. H. Williams.

Lewis H. Chew and Albert Gardner were on the yacht and had a narrow escape from drowning.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam Oct. 26, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

New-York and Lakewood Trains.

Beginning Nov. 15, trains will leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Lakewood, daily, except Sunday, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:40, (3:40 Lakewood special,) and 4:40 P. M. The Lakewood special will leave on Saturday next at 3:40 P. M.—Adv.

CUBA'S FINANCIAL CRISIS

Insurgents Commanded by Vazquez Are Defeated at Manacas.

CAPTURE OF A SILK FLAG IN CAMP

An Engagement at San Jorge de Tempu in Which Two Men of Sandoval's Column Are Wounded.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Havana represents the financial situation there as being very critical.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "Col. Sandoval's column captured, Nov. 9, a rebel camp at Manacas, composed of 500 men quartered in 115 huts. The rebels were commanded by the insurgent leader, Gebreco Vazquez.

"The Government troops attacked the camp, and in the ensuing fight, which lasted an hour, five rebels were killed. The Government had seven men wounded. The troops captured a large quantity of war material, and a rebel flag, made of silk and elaborately embroidered.

"Col. Sandoval's column also captured a rebel camp at San Jorge de Tempu, killing three insurgents. The Government had two men wounded."

WANTS TO FIGHT FOR CUBA.

Sergt. Morgan of Brooklyn Says He Has Inherited Belligerency.

Sergt. John K. Morgan of Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has volunteered his services to the insurgents to fight for Cuban liberty. He has had 100 per cent. for duty during the last six years. Speaking of the affair yesterday, he said:

"I have been intending to visit Cuba for several months, and hope to get away with the next expedition. I have been assured by the Cuban leaders in New-York that I should have a commission, and I am ready to start as soon as that is received.

"I have two reasons for going. I believe in the Cubans' cause, and I want to see a little fighting. My father fought in the rebellion, my grandfather in the revolution. I don't see any prospect of another war in this country, so I have made up my mind to go to Cuba. As soon as I get my commission I shall take my discharge from the Fourteenth, to which, having served more than my term of enlistment, I am entitled at any time that I may ask for it."

OSCAR WILDE'S GREAT PENURY.

He Had Lived in Recent Years Far Beyond His Income.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Oscar Wilde was brought from Wandsworth Prison this morning to be publicly examined in the Bankruptcy Court regarding his assets. The courtroom was crowded. Wilde looked ill, and his answers to questions were almost entirely monosyllabic, and given in a low voice.

His testimony showed that in recent years he had lived beyond his income and had sometimes been paid in advance for his plays, hence certain theatrical managers were his creditors instead of his debtors. The Court then passed upon Wilde's accounts, which showed that his liabilities were £3,591 and that he had no available assets. It was made known in the course of the examination that there was a marriage settlement in favor of Wilde's wife of £300 a year.

NONOGENARIAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Herr von Bockum-Dolffs Was Once a Leading Prussian Politician.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Herr von Bockum-Dolffs, an ex-member of the Reichstag, and at one time a leading Prussian politician, attempted to commit suicide to-day. He inflicted injuries upon himself from the effects of which the physicians say he will die. The act was committed in a fit of insanity.

Herr von Bockum-Dolffs was born at Soest, Feb. 19, 1802. He held several important positions under the Prussian Government. He was a member of the first and second Imperial Reichstags, and, notwithstanding his extreme age, took an active part in the discussions on the administration of the interior affairs of the empire, and on military questions.

Some years ago Herr von Bockum-Dolffs became very widely known through the parliamentary conflict between himself and von Roon, Minister of War.

CONDITION OF THE CZARINA.

Reports Continue to Indicate a Lack of Authentic Information.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The Darmstadt Gazette, the official journal of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, declares that the unfavorable statements which have been circulated regarding the condition of the Czarina of Russia are absolute inventions.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the condition of the Czarina is normal.

FERDINAND FLATTERS RUSSIA.

Recommends that Prince Boris Become an Orthodox Greek.

SOFIA, Nov. 12.—A committee of the Sobranje waited upon Prince Ferdinand today and tendered to him an address which had been adopted by that body.

Prince Ferdinand made a speech in reply, strongly recommending the conversion of his son, the infant Prince Boris, to the orthodox Greek faith.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

Important Orders of Italy and Norway Had to be Rejected.

GLASGOW, Nov. 12.—The disputes between the Clyde shipbuilders and their employes continue without any change.

The builders have lost an order from the Italian Government for the construction of three gunboats and twelve torpedo boats owing to their inability to furnish a guarantee that they would be delivered at a specified time. The Norwegian Government has placed an order for torpedo boats with German builders for the same reason.

THE CONVERSION OF G. A. SALA.

Extreme Unction Was Given to Him as a Roman Catholic Last Week.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The condition of George Augustus Sala, the distinguished journalist, who for some time has been lying ill at Brighton, is much worse.

The Daily News to-morrow will say that Mr. Sala embraced Romanism two or three weeks ago, and received extreme unction last week, when he seemed to be dying.

Portuguese Africa Natives Defeated.

LISBON, Nov. 12.—Advices from Lorenzo Marquez, Portuguese Africa, say that Col. Galhardo's column, Nov. 5, attacked Gungunhana's army, commanded by that chief's son Godide. The natives were routed with great slaughter. The Portuguese had five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

Poincare, Chamber's Vice President.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—M. Raymond Poincaré, Republican, who was Minister of Finance in the Dupuy Cabinet and Minister of Public Instruction in the Ribot Cabinet, was to-day elected Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies, to succeed M. Lockroy, who has become Minister of Marine in the present Bourgeois Cabinet.

French Army and American Horses.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Georges Graux gave notice in the Chamber of Deputies to-day of a question concerning the reported purchase of American horses for the French Army. M. Ernest Carnot was elected Secretary of the Chamber.

Lord Mayor's Dinner to King Charles.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—King Charles of Portugal was entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to-day. Lord Salisbury was present.

HIS SUGGESTIONS ABOUT EXCISE

POINTS MR. ROOSEVELT WANTED CHANGED IN THE LAW.

He and Other Police Commissioners Guests of the Methodist Social Union at a Dinner.

The Board of Police Commissioners were the guests of honor at the dinner of the Methodist Social Union last night at the St. Denis. Commissioner Grant was the only member of the board absent. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Vail, the Vice President, presided in place of the President, E. M. F. Miller.

The union includes in its membership women as well as men, and nearly half of the 150 persons present last night were women. When the dinner was finished Dr. Vail in a short speech said that the Methodists approved of the work of the present Police Board, and introduced as the first speaker Commissioner Roosevelt, who, after alluding to the high respect in which he held the Methodist Church, said:

"If our course in the past tended to bring about the result at the polls we regret it, but we would not alter our course if we were to begin again. That the laws should be enforced is a matter of such elementary morality that it has been difficult for the Police Board to defend its course."

Mr. Roosevelt alluded to the preceding boards, "who," he said, "were not as welcome guests at a dinner of the Methodist Social Union as the present board."

One great need, said the speaker, was that the excise laws should be made as easily enforceable as possible, and he urged all to use their influence to that end.

"Three or four changes I want to see made in the present law. In the first place, make the saloon keepers keep their blinds open during the time they are supposed not to be doing business. In the next place, make them allow the right of entry to a policeman at any time to a place where liquor may be sold or where he has reason to believe it is sold.

"And yet a third point, that a single conviction for selling liquor illegally shall, ipso facto, work a revocation of license and prevent its renewal the following year."

In closing his speech Mr. Roosevelt announced the future intention of the board as follows:

"I do not intend to say much to-night. The election went the other way, and now we intend, not by words but by deeds, to make good our guarantee that, no matter which way the election went, it would not make us let up one hair's breadth. Take what was done last Sunday as an example of what is to come.

"They didn't open last Sunday; they won't open next Sunday. If you gentlemen see that the Legislature puts the provisions I have asked into the law, where now we scourge with whips, then we shall scourge with scorpions.

"The man who sells liquor and obeys the law has nothing to fear from the Police Board or such legislation as they advocate. The liquor seller who defies the law and is by choice a lawbreaker is entitled to no sympathy.

Commissioners Andrews and Parker and the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart also spoke. The union adopted a set of resolutions in which they declared their "sincere approval of the conduct of the Police Commissioners of the City of New-York in their efforts honestly to enforce the excise laws," and declared their intention "to put forth every effort to maintain the Sabbath."

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, the Rev. Dr. Harrower, the Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Chancellor Spencer of the Southern University of Tennessee, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, John W. Vrooman, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Hiram Merritt, Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Richard Kelly, William A. Martin, Anderson Fowler, Townsend Wardell, G. Walter Smith, and David J. Dean.

MARSICK AT CARNEGIE HALL

His First Recital Given Last Night with Mr. Brockway's Help.

M. Martin Marsick, Professor of Violin Playing in the Paris Conservatoire, gave his first recital last night at Carnegie Hall. He was assisted by Howard Brockway, a young American pianist and composer, who has recently returned from his studies in that fair land of Germany where Americans go in the hope of breathing musical knowledge in the air. M. Marsick made his début at the first concert of the Symphony Society this season and has since been heard at Sunday night concerts. He has doubtless concluded by this time that the public of New-York is a strange and unaccountable creature, and is looking forward with the hope that springs immortal in the human breast to his appearances in those Western towns which have often announced that they know more about art than the metropolis.

There was a large audience in Carnegie Hall last night, but not large profit; and the applause was neither enthusiastic nor prolonged. M. Marsick played in company with Mr. Brockway a suite by Schutt, and the famous Kreuzer Sonata of Beethoven, which, according to Count Leo Tolstoi, incites men and women to forget their marital obligations and generally demoralizes whole families at a time. The first two movements of the Schutt suite proved to be pretty and simple, and they gave M. Marsick opportunities for the display of his small, clear tone and graceful cantabile playing. But when he came to the rapid passages, the weakness of his bow arm and the inaccuracy of his stopping in the higher positions were unpleasantly prominent. His reading of the violin part of the Kreuzer Sonata was calm, unimpassioned, and almost without distinction. M. Marsick will have to play better than he did last night if he desires to maintain the good opinion that was formed by his work on his first appearance.

Mr. Brockway played the piano part of the Schutt suite with a very nice touch, but with too much tone to keep a good balance between his instrument and the violin. He would have done better to close the lid of the piano. The young man introduced in the course of the concert three of his own compositions, a nocturne, an "Elfin Serenade," and a ballade. The title composition is rather large to apply to such writing. These works proved to be without form and with no thematic interest whatever.

For Mail Robbery in New-York.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Secret Service Detective Jacobs this morning arrested John Hill, alias Minton, who is wanted by the Government authorities for robbing mail boxes while employed as a carrier in New-York City some time ago.

Hill was employed as a coachman by S. A. Swart. He was taken to New-York City immedately after his arrest. He has been in this city about four months, and is said to have married one of Mr. Swart's servants.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Hastings.

William Hastings, youngest brother of the late Hugh Hastings, former editor of The Commercial Advertiser, was found dead in his apartments, 487 Columbus Avenue, yesterday.

Mr. Hastings was about sixty years old, and for many years had been employed in the Department of Taxes and Assessments. His wife died about two years ago. Recently he had hemorrhages of the lungs. It was one of these attacks that caused his death yesterday. Mr. Hastings's nephew is State Historian Hugh Hastings.

Johnston Niven Hegeman.

Johnson Niven Hegeman, head of the drug firm of Hegeman & Co., died yesterday in his home, in Irvington, N. Y., of neuralgia of the heart. He was taken ill last Thursday on the train, and was assisted home.

He was a brother-in-law of Chauncey M. Depew.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hill, widow of John J. Hill, died Sunday, in her home, 7 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Albany in 1820, and, with her husband, moved to Brooklyn in 1857. She leaves three children—Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. F. A. Blossom. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon.

—Mrs. Wilhelmina Roth died in her home, in Main Street, New-Rochelle, Sunday. Mrs. Roth lived nearly all her life in New-Rochelle, and was identified with many German social organizations. She was sixty-eight years old. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—David T. Lamb of Waterford, N. Y., died Monday. Among the public works for which Mr. Lamb was contracter was the iron bridge between Troy and West Troy. Mr. Lamb served as Supervisor of Waterford for fifteen years, and at one time was President of the village.

—Henry R. King, a son of the late Rev. Samuel W. King, died in his home, 316 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was born in Orient, L. I., in 1840, and was in the real estate business in this city. He leaves a wife and three sons.

EXPEL LORD DUNRAVEN

Feeling Among the Members of the New-York Yacht Club.

HIS CHARGES CONSIDERED ABSURD

The Royal Yacht Squadron Will Be Asked to Repudiate His Sensational Declarations — Evidence that Is Unnecessary.

Lord Dunraven will probably be expelled from the New-York Yacht Club next Monday night.

The Royal Yacht Squadron, of which the Earl of Dunraven is an influential member, will be asked to repudiate the sensational charges made by Lord Dunraven against the managers of the Defender and the New-York Yacht Club. This will be done because Lord Dunraven was representing the Royal Yacht Squadron in the last cup races, and, in speaking of the races and criticising the actions of the New-York Yacht Club members, he was talking as the representative of the squadron.

If the Royal Yacht Squadron refuses to do this, and elects to stand by Lord Dunraven, then the New-York Yacht Club will decline to recognize the Royal Yacht Squadron, its members, or its yachts.

This is the way the members of the club feel now, and it is very probable that at the special meeting called by Commodore E. M. Brown for next Monday evening the members will give very plain expression to what they think of Lord Dunraven's charges.

The meeting was called at the request of Mr. C. Oliver Iselin, who has demanded a full and thorough investigation into the charges made by Lord Dunraven. Mr. Iselin is a very angry man, and is determined to vindicate himself and his associates. He will probably at the meeting submit evidence from all who were in any way connected with the Defender to prove the falsity of the charges made by Lord Dunraven that the Defender did not sail on her measured load water line length, but that ballast was put on board during the night, and that she was four inches deeper in the water than when measured. This evidence may be all very well legally to prove the falsity of the charges, but to all yachtsmen and to all who know the owners and Captains of the Defender this is unnecessary, as on the face of them the charges are absurd. Even English yachtsmen refuse to believe them.

The Defender at the water line displaces about three tons to the inch. That means that to sink her an inch it would require 2,240 pounds to be placed on board. To put her four inches lower in the water, as Lord Dunraven charges, would have taken twelve tons, or 26,880 pounds. It is absurd to think that the bunks and blankets of the thirty-five members of the crew who slept on the Defender could weigh as much as this. The only way to have lowered the Defender would have been to put lead on board. Pig lead is what is used for this purpose, and, allowing each pig to weight seventy-five pounds, it would have taken 350 pigs. This could not have been put on board without it being known.

Mr. Iselin has declined to discuss Lord Dunraven's charges until he reads them in The Field, and then he says he will act and act promptly.

Lord Dunraven has hurt himself most through these absurd charges of his. It is certain that he was a very much disappointed man when the Valkyrie was beaten by the Defender. It has been his ambition to win the America's Cup, and some more charitable yachtsmen think that his successive defeats have turned his brain. To make such charges as he has two months after he claims the fraud was committed, and without any means of proving his assertions, are certainly the actions of an insane man.

"If," said a well-known yachtsman yesterday, "Lord Dunraven had gone home quietly and had declined to talk about the races, yachtsmen here would soon have forgotten about the troubles in the recent contests, and probably next season he would have had a chance to race the Valkyrie against the Defender again. But instead of doing this he talked as soon as he got home, and then, to make matters worse, repudiated his interview. Then in some way or other Mr. Rose was induced to withdraw his challenge, and it is generally thought that this was through Lord Dunraven's influence. Then he writes and signs a statement charging American yachtsmen with fraud, cheating, and practically defending the America's Cup by fair means or foul. Now, when it is too late, I think he will find that he has made a mistake, and if Englishmen are as fairminded as they claim to be, Lord Dunraven as a yachtsman will soon drop into oblivion."

After the refusal of the Cup Committee to postpone further racing until some means could be devised to guarantee a clear course, and the subsequent withdrawal of the Valkyrie from further racing, there were many members of the New-York Yacht Club who were of the opinion that the Cup Committee had acted hastily, and that Lord Dunraven, as a visitor, was entitled to more consideration. The Cup and Regatta Committees were criticised freely. Now, however, the members of the club are as a unit. Lord Dunraven is denounced freely, and if the meeting of the club were to be held to-night, summary action would be taken.

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith was seen at his office yesterday, and talked a little about this latest turn of events in America's Cup matters. He said:

"I believe that the present controversy will result in a stralning of relations between our club and the Englishmen. I personally believe that the Earl of Dunraven will be dropped from the New-York Yacht Club, of which he is an honorary member. What the Royal Yacht Squadron will do is, of course, unknown. If that club should uphold Lord Dunraven, then strained relations must result. This would stop all cup races, at least for some time to come. An apology from Lord Dunraven is out of the question under any circumstances. If the Royal Yacht Squadron upholds our side of the story, then Lord Dunraven will undoubtedly be expelled by that organization.

"Lord Dunraven's charges are simply absurd, and I don't think any fair-minded man, no matter what his nationality may be, would for a moment think of them in a serious manner. Taking up the charges as they appear, and laying aside personal honor, the charges in themselves could not stand. It would take fourteen or fifteen tons of pig lead to increase the Defender's water line, as charged, and to put aboard and remove this weight is no child's play; and, besides, the idea that it could be done without any one seeing it is another absurdity.

"The Defender in all her races showed that really she was too stiff on her designed lines. Why, then, should her owners wish to increase the fault? The only advantage to be gained would be in a terrific gale.

"Mr. Iselin is mad clear through, and he will fight the matter to the bitter end. What he will do after next Monday night's meeting I cannot say, but he will undoubtedly make plans for cause of action. A grave insult has been offered, and it demands action. In reply to Mr. Iselin's answer, I suppose Lord Dunraven will allow the ink to run freely. He likes to write."

Commodore E. M. Brown was at the clubhouse yesterday afternoon. He said: "I can't see how Englishmen can credit such a charge as made by Lord Dunraven. It is beyond all bounds of belief, and you may state from me that the club will find a manner in which to vindicate Mr. Iselin, as well as ourselves. I have carefully read the charges and consider them as absurd as they are unmanly.

"English yachtsmen have only heard one side of the argument thus far, and when our side is presented I don't think there is one fair-minded sportsman among them who can but side against Dunraven. As to what they will do, of course, I don't care to predict, but there is one thing they should do. I don't care, either, to predict what our club will do, but the meeting will be in open session and nothing will be kept from the public. As the insult affects every American, all have a right to know what is being done. It is a grave matter and nothing should be done hastily."

Probably to-morrow afternoon the officers of the club and members of the Cup and Regatta Committees will meet to discuss the question, and form some plan of action to be taken at next Monday night's meeting.

Measurer John Hyslop, who measured and remeasured the two yachts, said yesterday: "When I was asked to remeasure the yachts after the first race, I was very much surprised, and could not understand what it meant. I saw Lord Dunraven on the Valkyrie, and he told me in all seriousness that he thought the Defender had not sailed on her measured lines. On remeasuring the Defender, this idea was entirely disproved, and it seems to me to be a weird and an insane act to bring up the charges again after two months have elapsed. In

stead of lightening the Defender when she was measured in the Erie Basin before the races, sixteen or twenty pigs of lead were put on board. The idea of changing the trim of a boat as much as Lord Dunraven claims is also absurd. The yacht had been raced all the Summer, and Mr. Iselin had found out just how she sailed best, and Lord Dunraven ought to be enough of a yachtsman to know that it would ruin the yacht's chances to make the changes he claims were made."

Captain Hank Haff said: "The whole statement is beneath contempt, and not worth consideration. Lord Dunraven had put himself in a bad enough way over here without making matters any worse for himself. On what grounds he comes out with this charge I am utterly unable to conceive. His insinuation is an insult to the owners of the Defender, the New-York Yacht Club, and Americans in general. It would have taken twelve or fourteen tons of lead to make a difference of four inches, as Lord Dunraven claims was done. It would have been next to impossible to shift that amount of weight in the way and time Lord Dunraven insinuates. The Defender had only three tons of loose ballast, and this I considered unnecessary, judging from the manner the boat had acted during the trial races. I told Mr. Herreshoff so, but he considered it better to keep it on board and be on the safe side in case of a blow. If we had carried twelve or fourteen tons we wouldn't have had any chance to win."

Mr. Iselin is attending the Horse Show this week. He has a box, and his friends have been keeping him busy discussing the latest turn in international yachting. He is very adverse to talking, saying that he has said too much already. Occasionally, though, he says something in his characteristic, emphatic manner, and pounds the side of his box with his hands to give force to his statement. He is mad clear through, as Commodore Smith said, and will be until he has had satisfaction.

DEFENDER'S CREW TESTIFIES.

No Truth in the Charge of Ballast Being Changed.

GREEN'S LANDING, Me., Nov. 12.—Capt. F. P. Wood, the man who picked the crew for the Defender, says:

"Since reading Dunraven's report I have interviewed some twenty of the Defender's crew, all honorable men, and every one of them says that there was not any change made in ballast or trim after the Defender was measured for the race. When this crew left Deer Isle to join the Defender, I told them that they had an honorable enemy to fight. If I had said, 'You have a schoolboy to fight' I should have come much nearer the truth."

In an interview with some of the crew they said that the Defender was measured both times at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y. The rules called for the measuring at this place. Dunraven was dissatisfied with the first measurement, and a second measurement was allowed.

They also testify that: "We, the undersigned members of Defender's crew, wish to say that there is no truth in Dunraven's report in regard to change of ballast or trim of the yacht Defender after she was measured for the race. We are in hopes that in 1896 England will send a true sportsman, with lots of sand in him, to fight us for the cup.

ELMER E. HAMILTON,
CHARLES E. BARTER,
EBEN HASKELL,
JAMES ROBBINS,
JOHN PRESSEY,
THOMAS ROBBINS,
LESLIE STINSON."

CRITICISED AT HOME.

English Papers Condemn His Conduct in Bringing the Charges.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Westminster Gazette, commenting upon the charges made against the New-York Yacht Club by Lord Dunraven, says:

"Lord Dunraven's conduct is not only irritating and childish, but it gives the American public an excuse for alleging that it is the practice of British sportsmen when they lose to slang the umpire and accuse their opponents of cheating."

The St. James's Gazette repeats that the bringing of a deliberate accusation of foul play weeks after the event is altogether unfair, besides being deplorably injudicious and unpatriotic.

The Pall Mall Gazette defends Lord Dunraven's course, but says that although the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club has not yet moved in the direction of an inquiry, many are of the opinion that an inquiry must be held.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS FOR HALSTEAD.

Commodore Smith's Present to the Leader of Monday's Demonstration.

There was further demonstration over the Dunraven charges at the Stock Exchange yesterday, when Commodore James D. Smith appeared in the board room in the morning with a bunch of chrysanthemums from his greenhouse at Stamford. Commodore Smith is much interested in the culture of this flower, and he brought some of his best specimens. There were only about half a dozen of them, but each was the size of a cabbage, and together they were as bulky as one man could easily carry. They were in a variety of colors, and made a gorgeous display.

Commodore Smith brought them to the city as a token of his appreciation of the compliment paid him by the brokers on Monday, when they expressed their vigorous sympathy with Mr. Iselin and himself, in the yacht race affair. He presented the bunch to R. H. Halstead, who led Monday's demonstration. Mr. Halstead decorated the rostrum with it.

The brokers cheered the gift and giver in hearty fashion.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mme. Melba is at the Savoy.

—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica is at the Gilsey.

—Jesse Spalding of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Edward J. Phelps of Vermont is at the Clarendon.

—Frederick W. Winston of Chicago is at the Waldorf.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, United States Navy, is at the Park Avenue.

—Senator David B. Hill arrived at the Normandie last night from Washington.

—A. Lazo Arriaga, Minister for Guatemala at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway Company, is at the Albemarle.

—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is at the Murray Hill.

—Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, and E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, are at the Holland.

—Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister at Washington; Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, and Mrs. Leland Stanford of San Francisco are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Page's—E. F. West, New-York.

—Riggs—Herbert Adams, Brooklyn.

—Arlington—Irving L. Russell, New-York.

—Chamberlin's—T. J. Campbell, H. W. Herbach, New-York.

—Willard's—F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Woolley, New-York.

—Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Weeks and son, New-York.

—Raleigh—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Larnard, Howard Clarke

HIS PRESIDENTIAL VIEWS

What Congressman Lorimer Has to Say on the Outlook.

ROSY FOR REPUBLICANS HE THINKS

Strongest Man in the Party, in His Opinion, Is Mr. Harrison—He Is Confident of Success with Any Caudidate.

Congressman William Lorimer of Illinois, who will represent one of the districts of Chicago in the next Congress, is at the Marlborough Hotel. In his visit to this city he is accompanied by State Senator Dwire of Illinois and Alderman Bidwell of Chicago.

Congressman Lorimer, who is Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Cook County, is a leader of the Republican faction at present in power in Chicago, and the committee of which he is Chairman is supreme in councils in the county.

In conversation with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening, Congressman Lorimer said that the outlook for Republican success in the coming Presidential campaign was never brighter in the West than it is to-day, and he was confident of a victory for the Republican, whoever he might be.

"Take the district in Chicago which I represent," said Mr. Lorimer. "It is a manufacturing and laboring district—probably the largest industrial and manufacturing one in the country—and in 1892 it gave a Democratic majority of 7,500. In 1894 I carried the district by 4,300 plurality, and at the last election the district gave a Republican majority of 4,000. The same results are noticed in other districts of Illinois and other Western States. The victory of the Republican Party in Maryland, in Kentucky, in New-Jersey, and in the State of New-York all point to a similar, if not a greater, success in 1896."

"Whom do you consider the strongest man in the Republican Party as a candidate for the Presidency?" asked the reporter.

"My impression is," replied Mr. Lorimer, "that the strongest man is undoubtedly ex-President Harrison. Now, I am only speaking for myself, of course, but it seems to me that Harrison is logically the strongest candidate. He is much stronger in the West with the people than with the politicians. In every campaign in Illinois, and particularly in Chicago, since 1892 the Administration of Harrison has been the theme of all our orators, and it has made him very strong with the people.

"There is, however, a strong sentiment throughout the State of Illinois in favor of Reed, particularly among business men, who are greatly interested in his candidacy. McKinley has also many friends, but it will make no difference whether it is Harrison, or Reed, or McKinley, or Allison, the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago will give large majorities for the Republican candidate. Harrison's splendid administration and his strong foreign policy, which I believe to be fully in accord with the sentiments of the American people, make him logically the strongest candidate."

"Whom will the delegation from Illinois favor?"

"My notion is that the delegation from Illinois will go into the convention not absolutely pledged to any particular candidate. Illinois has no favorite son whose fortunes it desires to advance, and the delegation will be animated solely by the desire to place Illinois in the foremost rank of Republican States."

"Do you think that the convention should be held in Chicago?"

"I certainly do, for it is the most central city in the United States, and we can take care of the people there. I don't know what has been done in that direction yet, but if the people of Chicago make up their minds that they want the convention, they won't spare any pains or expense to get it."

When Congressman Lorimer was asked about the published statement in relation to the unpleasantness which accompanied the perliminary arrangements of the convention of 1888, in Chicago, and which culminated in the arrest of several of the members of the National Republican Committee, he said:

"I knew nothing about it until I saw the statement in a newspaper, and I don't think the people of Chicago knew anything about it. I don't think it should be allowed to militate against the choice of Chicago as the place for holding the convention, for really there is no city in the Union better or so well fitted for the purpose."

HORTON IS OUT FOR SPEAKER.

Wayne County Has a Candidate Against Anybody but Fish.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Wayne County has come forward with a candidate for the Speakership of the Assembly in the person of Assemblyman George S. Horton of Wolcott.

Mr. Horton to-day said: "I am conditionally in the race for the Speakership. If there is going to be a fight for the office, you may rest assured that I will be in the fight, but in the event of the candidacy of Hamilton Fish I will take no part other than as a supporter of that gentleman. As against any and all other candidates, I am in the race."

Mr. Horton left to-night for New-York, and this morning James W. Dunwell of Lyons, recently elected Justice of the Supreme Court, left for the same place. It is said that both gentlemen are on a "feeling" expedition to see what sort of a chance Assemblyman Horton has in a contest.

REGISTRATION FRAUDS CHARGED.

A Prominent Politician Under Arrest —A Federal Arrest.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Charles Schlaffer, ex-member of the Maryland Legislature, one of the proprietors of the Oriental Brewery at Canton, and late candidate for County Commissioner on the Rasin Democratic ticket in Baltimore County, was arrested to-day charged with promoting fraudulent registration and aiding and abetting a fraudulent election in his own interest. He was released on $3,000 bail for a hearing before United States Commissioner Rogers next Thursday.

It is asserted that several other persons of high standing in Baltimore County are implicated and that further arrests will follow.

CONGRESSMAN McRAE'S FORECAST.

He Says the Short Session of Congress Will Be Notable for Its Corruption.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Congressman McRae of Arkansas, here to-day, makes the following declaration in an interview relative to the work of the approaching session of Congress:

"The Republicans will use the next session to get their bills on the calendar, and then we will see in the short session after the next election the most corrupt Congress in years, if not in the history of the Government."

Josiah Quincy for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—The Democratic Municipal Convention this evening nominated Josiah Quincy for Mayor by acclamation.

DISAGREEMENT IN EXCISE RULINGS

Magistrate Cornell Refuses Warrants for Proprietors Not in Saloons.

Magistrate Cornell of the Yorkville Police Court made an important excise ruling late Monday afternoon, which directly conflicts with the opinion held and announced by Recorder Goff.

Acting Captain Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station made an application for warrants against the proprietors of saloons where the barkeepers had been arrested and held for excise violation. The Captain held that under Recorder Goff's ruling the proprietors of places where the law had been violated were guilty of a misdemeanor even if it was not shown that they were directly cognizant of the alleged violations.

Magistrate Cornell said that he would not issue any warrants for the proprietors of saloons unless it could be shown that they were on the premises when the law was violated, or were in the vicinity, and where it was a reasonable supposition that they had some knowledge of the fact that business was being conducted in their places.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS QUARREL

Twenty-third Ward Delegates Accused of Stealing Nominations and Cutting Hugo Hirsh.

It was expected that the Republican County Committee, at its meeting in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, last night, would have a jollification meeting over the recent election, but, strange to relate, they had a fight, and one that promises to become more bitter as time passes.

The fight was over an amendment to the effect that in the Aldermanic conventions the majority of delegates in each ward have the selection of a candidate for each ward. At present the majority names candidates for all the wards.

William H. Friday denounced the Twenty-third Ward, and said that because of its numerical strength its delegates had dictated every nomination in the Fifth Aldermanic District, and that not one of the candidates, excepting Alderman Leich, was the choice of the ward for which he was named. The Twenty-third Ward, he said, had dictated every nomination, and he ended by shaking his finger toward the Twenty-third Ward delegation, and saying: "You stole the nominations!"

Capt. Elliott, Joseph C. Cabble, and Lorin Andrews of the Twenty-third Ward were on their feet in an instant, and objected to the language used by Assemblyman Friday.

Chairman Fuller called the Assemblyman to order, and asked him to retract his statement.

"I have not said anything that I will take back," said Assemblyman Friday, "and I want you to remember what I have said."

Lorin Andrews said it was the Worth people who had forced the Aldermanic bill by Senatorial districts through the Legislature, and that the Twenty-third Ward had objected, but as the bill had become a law, the Twenty-third Ward was willing to stand by it.

Assemblyman Friday said that the Aldermanic bill should be changed, and then Sheriff Buttling took an inning and said that no change was desired. He said the Senatorial district plan was the best, and that had it not been for the election of Aldermen by Senate districts the Republicans would not have captured the next Board of Aldermen. The Republican Party, he said, was in luck that it had even done this.

The Sheriff then denounced the Twenty-third Ward people for having cut Hugo Hirsh, the Republican nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, on account of his race.

"Republicans," said Joseph C. Cabble, in reply, "have reached a point where they stand up for the right, and if a yellow dog is placed upon the ticket, they will do all in their power to defeat him."

After considerable more debate, the motion to lay the amendment on the table was carried.

BANKERS AND NATIONAL FINANCE

Ellis H. Roberts Advises Concerted Action in the Present Situation—State Financiers Meet in This City.

At the annual meeting of the New-York State Bankers' Association, held yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, James G. Cannon, the President, delivered an address on 'The Relative Proportion of Bank Account to Discount," and a discussion followed by members of the association.

Ellis H. Roberts, ex-Deputy United States Treasurer, in the course of an address, said:

"There is just now considerable discussion as to what Congress will do about the financial question. If one could learn the earnest demands of the bankers of this State and country, it would quickly indicate along what lines Congressional enactment should proceed. I am afraid that the bankers are not ready to formulate their demands. There certainly seems to be a lack of unanimity of sentiment. It is regrettable that no scheme has been broached which would command the support of the majority of the bankers. It is the duty of every banker to create a sentiment as to financial legislation which will finally lift the country's finances from the present level."

W. C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo; ex-Judge Thomas J. Nelson of Peekskill, and W. J. Ashley of Rochester also spoke.

Those present at the meeting were C. A. Pugsley, cashier Westchester National Bank, Peekskill; George H. Smith, cashier Haverstraw National Bank; E. Elsworth, President Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie; Bradford Rhodes, F. E. Whipple, cashier First National Bank, Poughkeepsie; W. W. Bissell, cashier Bank of New-Rochelle; Jesse Lamb, cashier Bank of Mount Vernon; R. A. Pattison, President Tarrytown National Bank; Charles T. Van Inwegen, G. C. Todd, President Dobbs Ferry Bank; T. Wells, President First National Bank of Brewsters; J. B. Dutcher, cashier National Bank of Pawling; Gouverneur Rogers, Director Bank of Mount Vernon; Andrew Deyo, Vice President Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, and Peter J. Elting, President of same bank.

CINCINNATI ENJOYS WAGNER'S MUSIC

Mr. Damrosch's Company Greeted by an Enthusiastic Audience.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 12.—It has been many a day since Cincinnati, once boasting herself the musical centre of the United States, so heartily welcomed Wagnerian opera as she did the presentation to-night of "Die Walküre" by the Damrosch organization. Though the prices were as high as those charged at the great May musical festival under Thomas, the advance sale of seats assured the financial success of the engagement here, and the Walnut Street Theatre was crowded.

Cincinnatians have seen and heard all the great Brunhildes, either here or in Germany, and, with a knowledge of this fact, the unstinted applause and praise accorded Mme. Klafsky must have been exceedingly pleasant to that brilliant artiste. Fräulein Gadski as Sieglinde, Herr Fischer as Wotan, and Herr Behrens as Hunding all established themselves in popular favor with the first night's audience. Many were disappointed in not hearing Alvary, who was indisposed, as his notable success elsewhere had excited great expectations.

But so excellent was the whole cast that little room was left for complaint, save, possibly, the objection expressed of giving so great a performance in so small an auditorium. The magnificent Music Hall is being remodeled and was unavailable. It is more than probable that the enthusiasm for Wagner opera which Mr. Damrosch has reawakened will stimulate the purpose already announced of giving a great Wagnerian series at Music Hall during the next May festival.

AFTER A MILLION-DOLLAR ESTATE

Allegations Concerning the Late Curtis E. Robinson of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—In a bill filed in the Federal Court to-day, the late Curtis E. Robinson, a prominent real estate dealer who died here in 1892, leaving an estate of $1,000,000, is charged with having deserted his wife in Massachusetts. The accusation also is made that Robinson never was married to the Chicago woman whom he lived with as his wife, and it is alleged that the three children, Mrs. Martha J. Ruprecht, Curtis E. Robinson, and Bessie D. Robinson of this city were born out of wedlock and so are not heirs to the estate.

The complaint is made by the brother of the deceased, David Robinson, his sister, Betsy Eames, and four nieces, children of his dead sister and brother, all residing in Massachusetts. They lay claim to the estate.

The bill alleges that Robinson was married to Mary J. Dennison at Ashland, Mass., in 1860, and several years later left her to go West to better his condition, promising to send for his wife when able. She died in 1875, without having joined her husband. It is alleged, he began, in 1869 or 1870, living with Mary J. Dockerman, who died in 1891. The daughter, Mrs. Ruprecht, was made administratrix of the estate.

A Woman Bicyclist Injured.

Miss Florence Aikman, eighteen years old, who is well known in church and social circles in the Twenty-third Ward, Brooklyn, met with a painful accident while riding a bicycle in the Eastern Parkway last night.

A lumber truck was ahead of her. It was turned suddenly, and a long pole in the rear was swept around so that it struck Miss Aikman, knocking her off her bicycle.

She was taken home by friends. She received severe internal injuries. She lives with her widowed mother, and brothers at 133 Macon Street.

SO LONG as the people of this country live well, drink wine, take little exercise and do business under high pressure so long will there be a demand for

Londonderry Lithia Water.

The reasons for this are not hard to find when the great army of **rheumatic, dyspeptic, gouty** and broken-down business men is taken into account.

The use of this water in **every club** insures a healthier generation to come. Its use in **every hospital in the land** attests the esteem in which it is held by the Faculty.

In bottles only. Look out for cheap imitations.

New-York Office, 76 Broad St.

BAD BROOKLYN BALLOTS

What the Aldermen Discovered When They Began Their Canvass.

ONE VOTER MADE TWO CROSSES

Signs of Intention Outside the Circle—No Changes in Grout's Favor, but His Friends Are Hopeful.

The Brooklyn Aldermen began yesterday afternoon the official canvass of the vote polled for Mayor last Tuesday. Aldermen Clark, Cary, Leich, Haubert, Dunne, Guilfoyle, and Leaycraft did the counting. Jerry A. Wernberg, Ahmet F. Jenks, and S. S. Whitehouse looked out for the interests of Mr. Grout, and William G. Cook, Frank Sperry, and Joseph Bacon represented Mr. Wurster.

Alderman Guilfoyle said that, as the minority member of the committee, he would not sign any report unless he saw every return. Then began the canvass.

Five wards were canvassed yesterday, as follows:

First Ward—Wurster, 1,874; Grout, 1,457; Shepard, 481; Matchett, 19; Freeborn G. Smith, 15; C. E. Smith, 8; blank, 23; defective, 38; total, 3,915.

Second Ward—Wurster, 275; Grout, 1,149; Shepard, 76; Matchett, 12; Freeborn G. Smith, 2; C. E. Smith, 1; blank, 20; defective, 15; total, 1,550.

Third Ward—Wurster, 1,683; Grout, 1,442; Shepard, 241; Matchett, 46; Freeborn G. Smith, 20; C. E. Smith, 8; blank, 23; defective, 24; total, 3,487.

Fourth Ward—Wurster, 912; Grout, 1,378; Shepard, 123; Matchett, 16; Freeborn G. Smith, 14; C. E. Smith, 6; blank, 14; defective, 33; total, 2,491.

Fifth Ward—Wurster, 754; Grout, 2,232; Shepard, 159; Matchett, 16; C. E. Smith, 2; defective, 24; total, 3,185.

In the First Ward the only change in the official figures from those of the figures used Tuesday night was of one vote. This was against Mr. Grout. This was an error in the count in the Eleventh District.

It will be seen that in the first five wards there were 134 defective ballots and 80 blank ballots. The blank ballots were those voted by persons who had failed to make any mark designating those for whom they wanted to vote.

Some of the defective ballots were attached to the canvassers' returns and give an idea of what were termed defective ballots.

In the Ninth District of the Third Ward there was a ballot voted for the Democratic nominee, but the X was under the star and outside the circle. Strange to relate, this ballot, although marked defective, was counted in as a regular ballot.

In the Thirteenth District of the Third Ward was a defective ballot. The voter had run his pencil through the centre of every column, excepting the Republican column. He had even then failed to make an X in the circle at the head of the Republican column.

In the Fifth District of the Fourth Ward three defective ballots were found. On one the X was marked after the names, instead of in the square before the names. Another had an X in the circles at the head of the Democratic and Democratic Reform columns. The other one had an X at the top of the Republican, Democratic Reform, Prohibition, and People's Party columns.

Two ballots with the X at the top of the Republican and Democratic reform column were found in the Sixth District of the Fourth Ward, while another ballot was marked defective because it had two crosses in the circle at the head of the Democratic column.

In this same district a ballot was marked defective because the X was between the circle and the star. Two other ballots were marked by the canvassers "Dead ballots," but what that meant the official canvassers were unable to state.

In the Ninth District of the Fourth Ward a ballot was marked defective because the voter had put an X at the head of every column excepting the Republican column.

Several ballots in the Fifth Ward were marked defective for reasons given in the previous words. Frequently the X was marked outside the circle, but the intention of the voter was apparent.

Jerry A. Wernberg looked at these ballots carefully, and then gave instructions to his stenographer, who noted every defective ballot found.

The lawyers for Mr. Grout said they had not discovered much that was irregular yesterday, but they expect to get sufficient evidence when the Tenth and Twelfth Wards are reached. In these two wards they expect to be able to show many defective ballots, which should be counted as regular, and which were voted for Mr. Grout but which were not allowed.

In nearly every case yesterday the defective ballots showed clearly what the intention of the voter was.

The Aldermen will continue the canvass to-day, and expect to be through their work this week.

As was expected, the Board of Supervisors began yesterday to spend their time in the canvass of the vote. Unlike the Aldermen, the Supervisors get $3 a day each. All they did yesterday was to organize as a Board of County Canvassers and choose Supervisor Plunkett of the Eighth Ward Chairman, and then adjourn. For this twenty-nine Supervisors will each receive $3. It cost the county for the work yesterday, including the clerks who have been engaged at $5 a day, just $107, and not a single district was canvassed.

It is expected that the Supervisors will not be through the count for at least three weeks. They promise to begin their work of canvassing to-day.

MR. SHEPARD SPENT $1,764.45.

His Expenses as Candidate for the Brooklyn Mayoralty.

Edward M. Shepard, the Democratic reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, spent $1,764.45. Of this amount, $1,500 was paid to his Campaign Committee, $100 to the Sixth Ward Campaign Committee, and the rest in carriage hire, typewriting, and other incidentals.

"Barney" Martin, who was elected to the Senate in the Thirteenth District, swore that he spent for lithographs, printing, &c., $798.58, and gave $57 to John C. Sheehan for election purposes.

Wright Holcomb, the Assemblyman-elect from the Ninth District, spent $248 for printing and $61 for advertisements in the newspapers.

Sherman Evarts, who ran as the Good Government and fusion candidate for Judge of the City Court, spent $25 for watchers at the polls.

Gen. Martin T. McMahon, the successful candidate for Judge of the General Sessions, spent $560 for printing, postage, and telegraph service, and gave $3,800 to the Democratic organization for printing campaign literature and other expenses.

Alexander E. Schnee Kills Himself.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 12.—Alexander E. Schnee, an agent for the Pohle Air Lift Pump, 253 Broadway, New-York, killed himself with a revolver at 82 Hudson Street to-day. He leaves a wife and three children. Their home is in Orange. A little more than a week ago Mr. Schnee sent his wife and children to Germany to visit relatives.

He was a cripple, and had long been in bad health. He was partially paralyzed.

MR. BROOKFIELD TO RESIGN

Rumor that He Is to Leave Office Again Revived — It Is Known He Has Had Enough.

The renewal yesterday of the rumor that William Brookfield is about to resign as Commissioner of Public Works was received with marked interest by the politicians because almost all of them know that Mr. Brookfield would be very glad to retire as an office holder.

The fact of the matter is that Mr. Brookfield is heartily sick of the place, and has told the Mayor so. He never wanted the office, and only took it at the urgent solicitation of the Mayor, who insisted that if he was going to give the city a thoroughgoing business administration, men like Mr. Brookfield must help him to do it.

Mr. Brookfield has been anxious to resign for some months. When he has spoken to the Mayor about it, the latter has invariably asked him to wait a little longer, and Mr. Brookfield's loyalty to the Mayor has led him to accede to this request. But the Commissioner is ready to resign as soon as the Mayor will release him, and it is now thought that the change will be made about the first of the year.

It is understood that Gen. C. H. T. Collis will be a candidate to succeed Mr. Brookfield. Gen. Collis is now Deputy Commissioner and the Mayor is credited with the belief that Gen. Collis would better remain where he is.

When Mr. Brookfield does retire from the Department of Public Works it will be to the sincere regret of every man who has had business to do with the department, for there rarely has been in this city a more courteous or better liked official.

LOOKED TOO LATE FOR THE RYANS

A Fireman Found the Victims of a Brooklyn Fire Thirty-five Minutes After the Fire Started.

Coroner Kene held an inquest, in the Richard Street Police Precinct, Brooklyn, last night, in the cases of the Ryan family, six of whom were suffcoated in the fire at 311 Van Brunt Street, at 1 o'clock last Thursday morning.

Michael J. Murphy of Engine No. 4 testified that he jumped from the roof to the fire escape, and, on entering the top floor, found the six dead bodies of the Ryan family. This, he said, was thirty-five minutes after the alarm had been sent in.

William H. Wilman, a milkman, said he called to the police to rescue the Ryan family. He told Policemen Peacock and Looney, but they paid no attention to him.

Policeman Peacock said he did not hear Wilman, but that he and Looney went into the next house, and then, going to the roof, tried to open the scuttle. He said he rescued the Walsh family from the first floor. He had been speaking to Mr. Ryan twenty-five minutes before the fire was discovered.

A juror asked who the man was who had been arrested at the fire. Policeman Looney said his name was Johnson, and that he had been arrested for intoxication. Johnson, he said, tried to get into the burning house by means of a stepladder, and had he not been arrested might possibly have been injured.

The inquest was adjourned to Friday.

DEFENDS PUSHCART PEDDLERS

Magistrate Kudlich Censures Police for Certain Arrests.

Magistrate Kudlich, sitting in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday took a firm stand in behalf of the Greek pushcart peddlers, eleven of whom were arraigned by Detective Gilhooly of the Oak Street Station, charged with obstructing Park Row and loitering for more than the lawful period at 5 o'clock Monday evening.

Magistrate Kudlich was angry when he heard at what time the arrests had been made, and said to Gilhooly:

"Can't you find any other time to arrest these men than at 5 o'clock, when the court has closed and the prisoners are obliged to be huddled in cells and to sleep all night there? This thing is done on purpose by the police, who know very well that it is impossible for these men to obtain bail, and they adopt this means to harass peddlers in the pursuit by which they support themselves and their families. I shall discharge every one of the prisoners."

Gilhooly said at the end of the Magistrate's remarks that he was obliged to do as he did, and did not believe himself to blame.

"I don't blame you," said the Magistrate, "and I am not censuring you in the least, but I do censure the police generally for this sort of thing. You, I know, are ordered to make these arrests as you have, and I propose to stop the matter even if I have to stop here in court until midnight to hear the cases."

The peddlers before they left the court asked Interpreter Moustaki to express their thanks to Magistrate Kudlich.

STRYCHNINE FOUND IN HIS STOMACH

Dr. Lederle Reports in the Case of Young Otto Odendahl.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, Assistant Chemist of the Health Board, yesterday completed his analysis of the contents of the stomach of Otto Odendahl, thirteen years old, who died at his home at 658 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Oct. 4, after having taken what was thought to be a dose of epsom salts. Dr. Lederle reports that he found "strychnine (equivalent to crystallized alkaloid) in one-third grain."

The analysis of the salts from which Otto took the dose, which was completed three weeks ago, showed that the salts contained ten grains of alkaloid of strychnine to the ounce. As Otto took more than an ounce of the salts it was concluded that he took enough poison to kill several persons.

Dr. Lederle explained verbally to Coroner Dobbs that strychnine was a most difficult poison to detect in making an analysis. The minute it is swallowed, he said, the tissues of the body begin to absorb it. This is why he was unable to find more in the stomach.

"The analysis of the stomach's contents places us no nearer the solution of this mystery than ever," said Coroner Dobbs. "It only makes sure the supposition formed at the autopsy that the boy was poisoned. How the poison came in the salts I am afraid we will never be able to find out. If the police or District Attorney have any light on the subject I do not know it."

The inquest will be held to-morrow.

The Heine Monument Fair.

The Heine Monument fair, at the Lenox Lyceum, which will open on Saturday, promises to be an event of unusual interest. More than 300 German societies have combined to make it a triumphant success. A feature of the fair will be a programme and souvenir compiled by Mr. George V. Skal from the pens of German-American authors and poets.

Crowds Visit the Healer Schlatter.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 12.—The Schlatter craze is fast growing in intensity. So many applied that the line at daylight extended four blocks. Schlatter dismissed the people at the rate of from 400 to 600 an hour, having declined to-day for the first time to bless handkerchiefs, while giving the healing touch.

PURITAN FLOATED OFF THE ROCKS

The Fall River Steamer Reaches New-London Apparently Little Injured—The Irrawaddy Moved by Tugs.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—The steamer Puritan, which stranded Saturday at Great Gull Island, floated at 5 o'clock this morning, and soon after 7 o'clock came into this harbor under her own steam, going up to the wharf in front of the railway station, where she will await an opportunity to go to New-York to haul out on the drydock.

Capt. Davis said he believed that the boat was comparatively uninjured, and the divers employed expressed a similar belief, with the exception that her bottom was scratched and probably dented by contact with the rocks.

It was expected that the Puritan would be hauled off at high water last evening, but a northwest wind prevented the usual high tide. When the tide was up this morning the tugs Jones, Chapman, and Scott hauled on the steamer, and with the aid of her windlass, on either side forward, the boat was floated.

Capt. Davis accounts for the disaster to the Puritan by the failure of her officers to hear the foghorn on the island. The sound could not be distinguished three-quarters of a mile west of the light.

Telegrams are passing now between the Fall River Line managers and drydock companies in New-York to secure a place for the Puritan to undergo repairs, and she will leave here as soon as arrangements can be made.

Hopes for the Irrawaddy.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—The steamer Irrawaddy, which came ashore at this point last Saturday, was moved about fifteen feet to-day, with nearly one-quarter of her cargo removed. The wrecking company expect that a good, full tide will float her. She is leaking badly. The steam pumps became disabled to-day, and it was necessary to resort to the hand pumps. Hundreds of sacks of cocoa were thrown overboard to-day. The merchandise drifted down the beach, and was washed ashore at Bradley Beach, where it was picked up by the natives and carried home.

BIG THEFTS COME TO LIGHT

Chaffee Said to Have Received Valuable Stolen Goods from William Barrett —Property Recovered.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—It is thought by the police that James S. Chaffee, who was arrested yesterday charged with offering for sale stolen goods, and in whose rooms was found a great quantity of stolen property, may be a brother of William Barrett, alias Bassett, now serving a life sentence for murder, and from whom Chaffee claimed to have received the goods for services rendered at the time of the murder trial.

At Police Headquarters to-day there were several callers to identify their property from among the magnificent array of goods secured by the officers yesterday. Never before has such a valuable lot of property been seen at Headquarters.

Mrs. Frederick I. Ames was one of the callers and identified various articles of bric-a-brac stolen from her house at the time of the famous picture theft, and it is thought that Barrett was responsible for the theft of the valuable paintings, which were returned, through middlemen, after a substantial reward had been offered and the promise made that no questions would be asked.

To-day there were also recovered 225 sheets of postage stamps, being a part of the Kidder collection, a large number of stock certificates, the par value of which aggregates nearly $200,000, and a large number of letters written to Chaffee by Mr. and Mrs. Barrett (or Bassett) which tended to show that Chaffee's story as to how the property came into his possession was true and that he was not implicated in any of the robberies.

Included in the list of stock certificates found to-day were the following: Certificate No. 174 of the O. K. Gold Mining Company for 1,000 shares, par value $100; a mortgage note of the Lombard Investment Company for $600, payable to Thomas Wilkins, due June 23, 1887; Certificate No. 55 for twenty shares in the C. N. Nelson Lumber Company, St. Paul, dated Oct. 25, 1891, par value $1,000; Certificate No. 56 in the same company for the same number of shares, made out in the name of Ansel Arnold, Willimantic, Conn., and a debenture bond of the Central Iowa Railroad for $1,000, dated July 31, 1880, and numbered 373.

ROBBER OF "GREEN-GOODS" MEN FREE

Sheffield May Sue Now for the $1,600 He Took from Swindlers.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 12.—John Sheffield of Watkins Glen, N. Y., came here last January to buy "green goods." He met two dealers in the article in a room in Taylor's Hotel. One of the men showed Sheffield $1,600 in good money.

Sheffield knocked him down with a "blackjack," seized the money, and effected his escape. In the street he loudly proclaimed what he had done, and was arrested. Chief of Police Murphy took possession of the money, and Sheffield was locked up.

The police about two months later arrested a man in New-York who was alleged to be the man whom Sheffield struck. He gave his name as John Levin, and denied his guilt. He was tried and acquitted, Sheffield testifying that he was not the man. He went away without claiming the money.

Sheffield, who has been in jail ever since, was to-day placed on trial in the General Sessions Court for atrocious assault. Judge Hudspeth charged that his confession in the street could not be used in evidence against him. There was no other evidence, and he was acquitted.

Sheffield's counsel says he will now bring suit to recover the $1,600 held by Chief Murphy.

CABLE CAR BEYOND CONTROL

Trouble on the Brooklyn Line for the Third Time in a Week.

Cars on the Montague Street cable road, in Brooklyn, have developed a tendency to run away with dangerous frequency. Three of them have defied the gripmen in the last week, have frightened passengers almost to fits or death, and have made cars subjects of hospital work.

Car 2 is the last to take the running of itself into its own grip. It left the Wall Street Ferry at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with thirty passengers on board. The grip refused to work at the top of the steep hill, and the car began to go down the hill like a toboggan on an ice slide. Several of the passengers jumped, and, striking the cobblestones, lost dignity, skin, and equanimity.

At the foot of the hill the car dashed into Car 1. Windows and platforms were smashed, and passengers were to each other as pile-drivers.

Mrs. Sarah Leich of Florence, Mass., was thrown from a seat to the floor. She was cared for by the passengers and a physician, and was then able to resume her journey. The damage to the cars can be repaired for $300.

A piece of tar caused the accident. It first made the grip useless, and then, working its way into the brake, put it out of the power of the gripman to work it.

His Leg Broken by an Elevator.

George W. Ernst of 82 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, was injured yesterday while a passenger in an elevator at 26 Broadway, this city, and is now in the Hudson Street Hospital suffering with a compound fracture of the hip bone and a broken leg.

The running gear of the elevator got out of order, and the car rushed toward the roof. Ernst jumped and caught the iron railing of one of the upper floors, and the floor of the car struck him.

John Moore, who had charge of the elevator and another man, remained in the car and escaped injury.

Catholic Knights' Officers Meet.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 12.—The Supreme National officers of the Catholic Knights of America are in session in this city. They met here to make the regular semi-annual examination of the books of the Supreme Secretary and the Supreme Treasurer. The Supreme officers say that the knights now have on their books, as shown by Secretary O'Rourke, $61,000,000 worth of insurance.

SHIVER, SHAKE, SNEEZE—SICK!

All because of wrong Underwear, maybe. And that, too, when the makers—and we—have done more than ever before to bring the softest, warmest, best Underwear that was ever produced so close to your pocket-books that dimes will reach where quarters used to fall short.

We've thought of every warm Underwear need—from the most modest priced cotton-and-wool, that it is wise for any one to buy, to any silk extravagance that you care for.

SILK UNDERWEAR — SILK-AND-WOOL UNDERWEAR
WOOL UNDERWEAR — COTTON-AND-WOOL UNDERWEAR

Foreign or domestic, for men, women or children. And the prices are right, more than right, for the costs of all these goods are steadily going up—but you'd never mistrust it here.

ANY SORT OF A COAT

so it's worth your buying, Madame. Don't wait to ask if it's here. Just come ahead with confidence, and be sure that the style will be right and the stuff, and that nowhere in the city will so little money buy anything better. Grand values at $5, at $7, at $9, and all the way up.

Second Floor, Broadway.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Men's pure fine linen, 10c.
Men's hemstitched, initialed, 17c.
Women's hemstitched, slightly soiled, 15c.
Those are but random lots. There are dozens more as tempting.

Broadway.

SOME EXQUISITE HATS

and Bonnets at unusually low prices. So are untrimmed shapes, and a great range of trimming things.

Second Floor, Broadway.

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS

Swell for the Horse Show—or anywhere. Dressy. Pure African ostrich feathers, hand made, well curled, best black, $5.90, and then up to $50.

Broadway.

SEWING SILK

100 yd. spools, fine quality, put up under our own name, and made by Heminway, 53c for 12 spools. Only for a few days.

Broadway.

WHAT $1 WILL DO

The flood of $1 successes in this house is revolutionizing the trade of the town.

Since the $1 Lace Collars, which took the place of up to $5 ones, there are the $1 Gloves—real kid in the very best fashion, took the place of $2 Gloves. They are all the time coming in new shades, new stitching, new finish, new buttons. No use paying $1.50 and $2 elsewhere.

There are the $1 Trimmings, 150 sorts, some to take the place of $10 Trimmings.

There are the $1 sterling silver Combs, such as are generally sold at $2.50. Strong made for every-day use and beautiful.

There are the silk Umbrellas at $1, the wonder of the year. Hard Umbrella times have made them so cheap. As good for wear as $5 ones.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Good damask breakfast Napkins, $1, $1.25, $1.50 the doz.
Irish damask dinner Napkins, $1.75, $2.25, $2.40 doz.; extra fine, $3 doz.; were $4.
Irish Table Damask, large variety of designs, 71 in. wide, 75c yd.; usually $1; extra fine quality, $1 yd.; regularly $1.25 to $1.35.
Turkey red Damask, fast color, 40c yd.
Irish damask Table Cloths, 2x2 to 2x3½ yds., $1.75 to $3.25.
Turkey red Table Cloths, fast colors, 2x4 yds., $1.25; 2x2½ yds., $1.65.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. — Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. — BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

WRAITHS AND GIBBERERS

The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes Talks Entertainingly of Ghosts.

ILLUSIONS VERSUS HALLUCINATIONS

Stereopticon a Capital Adjunct to Discourse of Those of "Soft and Uncompounded Essence"—Anecdotes.

"Ghosts" was the subject of an instructive and most entertaining lecture given in the West End Synagogue last evening by the Rev. F. de Sola Mendes to an audience composed almost entirely of women and young girls.

The lecture room was draped with black curtains. The ceiling was low. The gas was turned out, and there was no light in the place save where the yellow circle of the magic lantern fell on a white sheet and displayed by stereopticon views the ghosts and spirits that have appeared to mankind in all ages of the world's history.

Dr. Mendes spoke from behind this sheet in a sepulchral voice. He was himself invisible, but his tales were so uncanny and his illustrations, to use his own words, "so thrilling, even if inartistic," that before the lecture was over the hair had begun to rise on many a fair head and a nervous and creepy influence had made itself generally felt throughout the darkened hall.

Every time the wind rattled the windows a corresponding shudder ran through the rows of silent listeners, and once, when one of the four men present let his stick fall with a clatter on the stone floor, something very much like a startled cry broke from several lips.

A portion of Chopin's funeral march, played an octave too low, behind the curtain, resounded mournfully through the hall, and when its echoes had died away Dr. Mendes's deep voice was heard from behind the black folds of another curtain.

"Spook hunting now-a-days," it said, "has become as fashionable as slumming."

Accompanying these words there appeared within the yellow circle on the white sheet the gruesome picture of a sexton, with upstanding hair and trembling legs, standing face to face with a hideous spook in a graveyard.

Dr. Mendes held his audience spellbound from that moment. He reminded his listeners of Coleridge's celebrated reply to the man who asked him had he ever seen a ghost, that he "had seen too many ghosts to believe in them," and then divided his subject into "Illusions" and "Hallucinations."

"An illusion," he said, "is produced when an external object makes on the mind an impression which is mistaken for something which it is not. Hallucinations, on the other hand, are entirely creations of, and within the mind, as in delirium tremens and hysteria."

As illustrations of illusions, D. Mendes told some half a dozen authenticated stories. One was that of some soldiers in a garrison town who, night after night, were haunted by a white apparition with a head "one battered mass of raw, red flesh." Finally, when a brave Corporal faced the ghost and shot it, it was found to be a swinging night shirt with a red nightcap on the top.

"At that dread hour," he said, "when 'owls, ravens, crickets seem the watch of death,' the superstitious can see anything from a saucer-eyed ghost to a vapory wraith, with scarcely any semblance to a human form.

"Francis Smith, a native of an English village, shot a ghost that had haunted the churchyard for nights, and found that he had killed a bricklayer in a white smock frock. He was tried and condemned to death, but finally let off with a year's imprisonment."

The second class of ghosts—hallucinations—he said, might be caused by grief, remorse, whisky, and many other things.

"There are ruins, forests, and lonely places where a superstitious man of guilty conscience dare not walk," said the speaker. "'Alone I dare not venture there,
Where wal

TRUNK LINES TO CHARGE

Bicycles Not to be Carried Free by the Roads in the Association.

DECIDED AT A MEETING YESTERDAY

Wheels Not Regarded as Baggage, but as Freight—Rates to be Regulated—Companies in the Combination.

The privilege heretofore extended to cyclists by the various railroads forming the Trunk Line Association, whereby the former were allowed to place their wheels in the baggage cars and transport them and themselves for the price of one fare, is about to be abrogated, and henceforth a tax is to be imposed for the transportation of the wheels outside of the purchase price of the railway ticket.

This action was practically reached yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Passenger Committee of the Trunk Line Association, held in the Liberty Building, corner of Liberty and West Streets.

For some time past it has been known that the various roads leading to and from this city have been considering the advisability of imposing a tax upon all the bicycles transported on the usual passenger ticket, but the matter was held in abeyance pending a full discussion of it before the Trunk Line Association.

So great has become the number of cyclists who in taking their day's outing ride one way and return by rail that the railroads have been sometimes taxed to their utmost for available baggage space, and sometimes to the exclusion of the regular baggage. This has caused some of them to feel that it is time to call a halt to the privileges accorded the cyclists, and they are in favor of making them pay at least the regulation freight rate for the wheels, regulated, of course, by the distance traveled.

The Passenger Agents argue that the bicycle is not a piece of baggage as defined in the usual acceptation of that word in railroad circles, and they hold that it is really a piece of freight, just as much so as a horse or a wagon.

This matter was discussed at length at the meeting, and it was agreed that each railroad should take such action in the matter as its officials should deem advisable. No concerted action, therefore, will be taken, but it is generally conceded that within a fortnight wheels will be designated as freight, and charged for accordingly by the trunk line companies. These are the New-York Central, Pennsylvania, Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, Delaware and Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Jersey Central, and West Shore.

The New-York Central and Pennsylvania Roads have a system of charges in operation, the latter beginning only a few weeks ago. On the former the wheel has been in operation for about two years. The Erie and Jersey Central are in favor of carrying wheels free, but may be forced into the plan by the association.

WHEELMEN'S BOWLING SCHEDULE.

When the Games in the Metropolitan Series Will Be Played.

The schedule for the games in the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs' annual bowling tournament was adopted last evening at a meeting of the committee having the matter in charge. The prizes offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES and The Wheel, namely, a gold medal for the man making the highest average, and a silver cup for the winning team, called forth words of praise from the delegates, and also a vote of thanks for the donors. The schedule, as adopted, is as follows:

Nov. 19. Tourist, Riverside, Hudson County.
Nov. 22. Manhattan, Golden Rod, Atalanta.
Nov. 26. Harlem, Catholic, Jersey City.
Nov. 29. Prospect, Manhattan, Hudson County.
Dec. 3. Hudson County, Jersey City, Atalanta.
Dec. 6. Prospect, Greenwich, Tourist.
Dec. 10. Manhattan, Greenwich, Jersey City.
Dec. 13. Greenwich, Riverside, Atalanta.
Dec. 17. Prospect, Golden Rod, Catholic.
Dec. 20. Harlem, Manhattan, Tourist.
Dec. 23. Riverside, Manhattan, Catholic.
Dec. 27. Harlem, Golden Rod, Hudson County.
Dec. 30. Prospect, Harlem, Atalanta.
Jan. 3. Catholic, Atalanta, Tourist.
Dec. 7. Prospect, Riverside, Jersey City.
Jan. 10. Jersey City, Golden Rod, Tourist.
Jan. 14. Greenwich, Hudson County, Catholic.
Jan. 17. Harlem and Riverside, Harlem and Greenwich, Riverside and Golden Rod, Greenwich and Golden Rod.
Jan. 21. Tourist, Greenwich, Hudson County.
Jan. 24. Harlem, Prospect, Atalanta.
Jan. 28. Manhattan, Riverside, Golden Rod.
Jan. 31. Catholic, Greenwich, Jersey City.
Feb. 4. Riverside, Hudson County, Catholic.
Feb. 7. Manhattan, Greenwich, Prospect.
Feb. 11. Riverside, Greenwich, Atalanta.
Feb. 14. Jersey City, Tourist, Golden Rod.
Feb. 18. Prospect, Riverside, Tourist.
Feb. 21. Catholic, Harlem, Tourist.
Feb. 25. Harlem, Golden Rod, Greenwich.
Feb. 28. Prospect, Jersey City, Hudson County.
March 3. Riverside, Harlem, Jersey City.
March 6. Hudson County, Atalanta, Golden Rod.
March 10. Manhattan, Atalanta, Tourist.
March 13. Prospect, Golden Rod, Catholic.
March 17. Manhattan, Harlem, Hudson County.
March 20. Manhattan and Jersey City, Catholic and Atalanta, Jersey City and Atalanta, Manhattan and Catholic.

Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. Scudder of the Jersey City Club Wheelmen, Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Bergold of the Metropolis Wheelmen, Brock of the Catholic Club Cyclers, Harrington of the Riverside Wheelmen, Hotze and Shannon of the Prospect Wheelmen, Hermes of the Golden Rod Wheelmen, and Bryson of the Tourist Cycle Club.

All the games will be rolled on Reed's alleys, Church Street, near Duane.

COLUMBIA'S HIGH SCORE.

Defeat the Liberty Wheelmen Twice—Pequods Also Winners.

Another double series in the tournament of the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs was played last night, the Liberty Wheelmen visiting the alleys of the Columbia Wheelmen, and the New-Utrechts rolling on the alleys of the Pequods.

The attendance at both places was large, and the enthusiasm of the home "rooters" was most pronounced, as the visitors in each instance were outplayed. The Columbia Wheelmen made the best record of the series, being the only club to pass the 800 mark. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				LIBERTY W.			
Name.	St.	Sps.	Score.	Name.	St.	Sps.	Score.
Gaden	5	3	202	Tilden	0	4	121
Boe	4	6	199	S. Winkler	1	7	162
Perrin	1	2	116	Bennett	3	4	149
Ruprecht	2	1	120	Gere	0	5	127
Letzkus	4	4	179	McElroy	5	4	194
Total	16	16	816	Total	9	24	753

SECOND GAME.

COLUMBIA W.				LIBERTY W.			
Name.	St.	Sps.	Score.	Name.	St.	Sps.	Score.
Gaden	3	3	159	Tilden	3	3	180
Perrin	3	5	166	S. Winkler	0	3	108
Ruprecht	2	2	120	Bennett	2	2	127
Letzkus	1	4	135	Gere	2	3	126
Boe	4	8	168	McElroy	2	3	125
Total	13	17	743	Total	7	14	598

FIRST GAME.

PEQUOD W.				NEW UTRECHT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Erriger	2	3	133	Harman	3	3	136
Forest	2	5	160	Barnitz	1	4	130
Baker	0	5	151	Conrady	1	2	111
Niles	2	5	155	Kennedy	1	2	108
Carr	4	1	149	Lasavage	3	2	156
Total	10	19	728	Total	9	13	641

SECOND GAME.

PEQUOD W.				NEW UTRECHT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Erriger	5	2	171	Herman	2	4	129
Forest	2	5	144	Barnitz	0	1	98
Baker	2	6	143	Conrady	2	2	118
Niles	0	2	103	Kennedy	4	1	141
Carr	2	3	124	Lasavage	3	1	128
Total	9	18	685	Total	2	8	606

Real Shelter House for Cyclists.

Wheelmen will be pleased to learn that the shelter house at Coney Island, just at the foot of the cycle path running from Prospect Park, is very likely to be inclosed with glass within the next two weeks. The plans have been favorably discussed by the Park Commissioners, and measurements taken. The shelter house is the only place cyclists have to rest in after a run down the path, but in its present open condition it is not of much service, since it affords no protection whatever from the chill blasts from the ocean.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—John S. Johnson telegraphed yesterday to Dixie Hines that he would accept the challenge issued a short time ago by J. Michael, the Welsh champion, for a series of match races to determine the world's championship. Michael offers Johnson $500 expense money to go to Paris, and Johnson replies that if the Welshman will place his money on deposit, it will be covered and the plans arranged.

—It is expected that the Hudson County Boulevard will be lighted with electricity for the first time on the night of Thanksgiving Day. The county is constructing a plant at Snake Hill. It will soon be completed. The poles are already up, and the wires strung. Cyclists consider this driveway the finest ground for wheeling in this section.

—At the Blue Ribbon meet of the Fountain Ferry Cycle and Athletic Association, held at Louisville yesterday afternoon, Otto Zeigler, Jr., of San José, Cal., broke the world's mile competition record, making it in 1:53 2-5, the former record being 1:55. John S. Johnson won the professional one-mile open in 1:58 1-5.

—Fifty-two entries have been received for the two-mile handicap bicycle race to be run in conjunction with the Twelfth Regiment games, on Friday evening. The Riverside and Greenwich Wheelmen will be strongly represented.

—The formal opening of the new building of the Spalding-Bidwell Company, at 29, 30, and 33 West Forty-second Street, will take place this afternoon and evening, from 3 to 10.

—The Executive Committee of the Cyclists' Federation comprises Frank Frobisher, Louis Rosenfeld, T. A. Raisbeck, Will R. Pittman, Frederick Atkinson, and S. Soloman.

BEAGLE CLUB TRIALS.

Triumph and Lucy S. Run the Best Heat So Far Recorded.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 12.—The sixth annual field trial of the National Beagle Club of America was begun yesterday at Hempstead, L. I., on what is known as the Terry Farm, and attracted a large crowd of sportsmen, beagles, and dog lovers from all over the country. The entry list includes twenty-nine of the best representatives of this breed in the country. The officials of the club anticipate better results than ever. Among the members and guests present were J. W. Appleton, A. D. Lewis, George W. Rogers, H. F. Shelthass of New-York; George B. Post, Jr., and A. W. Post, Bernardsville, N. Y.; N. A. Baldwin, Orange, N. J.; William B. Saxby and Charles Shoemaker of Ilion, N. Y.; D. F. Summers, Thorndale, Penn.; C. Staley Doub, Richard Cramer, and Charles W. Quynn of Frederick, Md.; Bradford S. Turpin of Roxbury, Mass.; W. S. Clark, Linden, Mass.; Thomas Shallcross, Providence, R. I.; L. H. Peters, Lenox, Mass.; F. H. Bolton, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; G. F. Reed, Bartow, Vt.; John Bateman, Mrs. John S. Lawrence and Master Jack Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Mr. A. D. Lewis of Hempstead; Edward Center and Horace Porter of New-York.

The trials to-day were with weather conditions most auspicious, especially during the early morning hours. A heavy white frost gave promise of lively sport. Trailing continued good until a warm sun soon eliminated all signs of the frost and left the ground in a dry condition. The trailing in most of the places hunted was then most difficult on account of the abundance of dry leaves and grass.

The number of heats run was all that could be expected. The heat run by Triumph and Lucy S. was considered the best drive ever seen at any field trials. Bunnie was started in a grass field and gave the beagles a run of nearly a mile through brush, lots, meadow, and cornfields, and most of the time in plain view of the spectators.

Class B was the first to be run to-day. The winners in this class were placed as follows: First, Triumph; second, Lucy S.; third, Dime and Nell R. divided this prize.

Class C was then run, but owing to darkness coming on the dogs were ordered up. The class will be run off early to-morrow.

FOR GOLF HEADQUARTERS.

The St. Andrew's Club to Have a Fine New Course.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club has recently made arrangements to lay out a new golf course on a new plot of ground, which is to be made the finest golf course in the country. The lease on the present quarters of the club, at the St. Andrew's Station, a few miles above Yonkers, expires in April, 1897, and by that time the members will have the satisfaction of moving into the finest golf clubhouse in the country, and also being the possessors of the most perfect golf course on this side of the water.

Arrangements have been made to purchase 155 acres of land about three miles above the present club quarters, in a locality which will be convenient of accesss, not alone by the New-York and Northern Railroad, but by the New-York and Central Railroad from Hastings, and by the Harlem Railroad from Scarsdale. It will require but ten minutes longer by train to reach the new grounds than is now needed to reach St. Andrew's from the city. The land has been purchased by a company—the St. Andrew's Company, as it is titled—and will be leased by the company to the club. The company consists entirely of members of the club, so that one will be closely affiliated with the other. The Directors of this St. Andrew's Company, whose papers of incorporation were filed last week at Albany, are Theodore A. Havemeyer, Judge Horace Russell, John Reid, William D. Baldwin, Willard Brown, David G. Henderson, Ernest C. Bliss, W. J. Caesar, and Arthur L. Livermore.

The company is incorporated for $150,000, and this is to be issued in shares of $50 each, to be subscribed for by the members of the club. Twenty thousand dollars of the stock has already been taken. The Board of Governors of the club at a recent business meeting passed a resolution accepting the terms of lease from the company and signifying their willingness to carry out, on their part, the proposed ideas.

On this plot of 155 acres, a fine eighteen-hole course will be laid out, over three miles around. A handsome large clubhouse will also be erected, containing about twenty-five sleeping rooms and suited to the convenience of 500 members. Every convenience for golfing will be provided, as it is the aim of the Directors to make the clubhouse one pre-eminently for golfers.

Golfing for a Tin Cup.

Those indefatigable golf rivals of the Morristown Golf Club, Ransom H. Thomas and Alexander H. Tiers, are to have another tournament for the enormous tin cup won by Mr. Thomas last Saturday. Mr. Thomas has accepted Mr. Tiers's challenge for the trophy, and the game will come off at some time convenient to both, possibly on Saturday. As the inscription on the cup states that it is to be played for by the green members of the green committee, the other members are showing themselves equal to the occasion, and are getting ready to have a chance at winning the cup. W. Bard McVicker has already challenged to play the winner of the coming match, and after him Barrett L. Chandler will have his turn to get possession of the tin prize. George G. Kip is also thinking of entering a challenge, and this tin cup promises to be the cause of more tournaments than any number of handsome silver trophies.

Willie Stark, the Morristown greenkeeper, left for Georgia yesterday to lay out a golf course. He will be away nearly two weeks.

DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.

Amount Declared by Directors of New-York Baseball Club.

The annual meeting of the National Exhibiton Company, which owns the New-York Baseball Club, was held yesterday afternoon in the Fuller Building, Jersey City. The stockholders present were John B. Day, A. H. Soden, F. A. Abell, John T. Brush, E. C. Potter, Valentine P. Snyder, Edward E. McCall, Andrew Freedman, Thomas L. Hamilton, J. Edward Bell, Jr., and Simon H. Stern. A meeting of the stockholders was held first, at which the Treasurer's report was submitted, which proved satisfactory. The stockholders then re-elected the old Board of Directors, consisting of Andrew Freedman, President; Valentine P. Snyder, Treasurer; Edward E. McCall, E. Clifford Potter, Thomas L. Hamilton, E. F. C. Young, and J. W. Spalding.

The Board of Directors then held a meeting and fixed the salaries. They re-elected H. I. Bonnell Secretary and reappointed the Executive Committee of last year, consisting of Andrew Freedman, Valentine P. Snyder, and J. W. Spalding. The Directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock, payable Dec. 1. The capital stock of the company is $250,000, but not over $230,000 has been taken up.

To Present Columbia Flags.

The Columbia College Union has arranged to hold a smoking concert Wednesday night, Nov. 20, in the Berkeley Lyceum. The occasion will be rendered particularly interesting from the fact that the college flags emblematic of the victory won by the 'Varsity crew last Summer against Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania will be presented to the crew. Prof. J. H. Van Amringe will make the presentation address. The college musical society will furnish music, and a series of vaudeville performances will be given. The committee consists of J. H. Prentice, '97; W. N. Ryerson, '98, and G. T. Kirby, '98, Law, representing the undergraduates, and George G. De Witt, John B. Pine, and W. T. Lawson representing the graudates.

SCHOOLBOYS AND ATHLETICS.

Just as Much Trouble for Their Association as Among the Colleges.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New-York Interscholastic Athletic Association, held yesterday afternoon at the Cutler School, the following institutions were represented: Berkeley, Cutler, Trinity, De La Salle, Harvard, Barnard, Columbia Grammar, Columbia Institute, Hamilton Institute, Woodbridge, Drisler, and Halsey.

Harvard School was found guilty of fraud for having played an ineligible student on its baseball team last season. The delegates resolved to put the matter as to whether this, the oldest school in the league, should be expelled, to the Arbitration Committee, which consists of the Principals of the various schools.

T. P. Browne, Jr., of Trinity School, caused the greatest surprise of the meeting when he announced that at the next meeting of the league Trinity School will protest Barnard School, on the grounds that the Principals of the last-mentioned institution offered inducements (free tuition and books) to a boy who was already a member of Trinity School and a prominent athlete. The delegates granted permission for the presence of the Principals of both schools at the next meeting of the association, to represent their side of the argument.

Princeton's Team Took a Rest.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12.—Regular practice will begin again to-morrow on the 'Varsity football field. Since last Saturday the men have been given a rest, as several of them were overtrained and all needed rest after the games with Harvard and Cornell. Several of the players have been at their homes the last three days. Lea, Armstrong, Baird, Riggs, Rhodes, Church, and Poe were so much overtrained that Dr. Bovaird took them up to the Delaware Water Gap immediately after the Cornell game for a change of air. These men returned to Princeton to-night and are considerably benefited by their short outing.

No work of any kind was required of them at the Gap and they were given absolute rest. It was the intention of the management to give the entire team an outing at the Gap, but the Faculty vetoed this plan, and consequently a few men, the worst overtrained, went there on their own responsibility. From now on the hardest kind of work will be required of the players till the Yale game. Galley's broken nose will not keep him out of the practice, but Capt. Lea is still unable to don the canvas.

MEADOWBROOK'S PRETTY RUN.

Joseph Murphy Takes a High Jump with Westbury.

HEMPSTEAD, Nov. 12.—Another exciting and enjoyable run across country after the hounds was participated in by the ladies and gentlemen of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day. The hunt was held at 10 o'clock this morning. This hour was selected in order that upon the conclusion of the hunt the members could return to town and the Horse Show, in which several of the crack Meadowbrook hunters are entered.

The hounds ran across the Hempstead Plains for two miles to the old rail bridge at Westbury, where they turned and ran in a westerly direction for four miles across the estates of C. R. Hone, C. G. Peters, Frank Gray Griswold, and Dudley Winthrop to East Williston, where a check was taken for ten minutes. The pack then ran in a northerly direction for seven miles across the harbor hills to Roslyn Highlands, where the "kill" took place and the hunt party broke up. Not an accident of any description occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. The run was across the roughest and most picturesque country on Long Island.

One of the most phenomenal jumps ever witnessed by the Meadowbrook Club members was made by the whip, Joseph Murphy, on the Master of the Hounds' crack hunter, Westbury. The fence, which is 5 feet 4 inches, was released by every huntsman in the saddle, and was taken by Murphy with great skill and pluck. Among those who participated in to-day's run were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Harry Page, Mrs. Mosley, Maggie, Mrs. and Miss S. Hazen, Miss Claire Okie, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. R. Kennedey, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Max Stevens, H. K. Yingut, and the Master of the Hounds, Ralph N. Ellis.

Xavier and Twelfth Regiment Games.

The leading feature of the Xavier Athletic Association and Company B (Twelfth Regiment) games at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, next Friday evening, will be the appearance of M. F. Sweeney, the amateur champion high jumper, as a competitor in the high jump, his first appearance in New-York indoors in three years. The floor has been specially prepared for this occasion, and, as Mr. Sweeney is in splendid condition, a new indoor record may be looked for. T. P. Connett will run an exhibition three-quarter-mile, paced by J. J. Crowley. The champion at the potato racing is coming on from Boston, and hopes to establish a new record.

Stronyford Trotters to be Sold.

It will cause surprise and regret among trotting horsemen to learn that the time-honored Stonyford Trotting Stud is to be disbanded. Mr. Charles Backman, its founder and owner, has bespoken a place for the first instalment of eighty head, in the sale to be held by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. at Madison Square Garden, New-York, the first week in December. The remainder of the horses will be sold a few weeks later, and this famous breeding stud will have become a thing of the past. Unlike it is Woodburn Farm in Kentucky, as other trotting stud has left its marked an impress upon the stock of the country. Its famous bands of brood mares by American Star, Harry Clay, and Hambletonian were the envy of all other breeding establishments during the latter sixties, and later until the earlier eighties. Probably its most famous brood mare was Green Mountain Maid, and its greatest horse her son, Electioneer. The latter established the success of the great Palo Alto stud in California. But hundreds of other horses bred at Stonyford have added to the trotting wealth of the country.

YEARLINGS AT AUCTION.

Thoroughbreds Brought Small Prices at the Lexington Sale.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 12.—Thirty-five head of thoroughbred yearlings were sold at auction here this morning by W. Graham Ross, Tattersalls of New-York, for $7,350. The top price was paid for a son of Tenny, by William M. Wallace, the young Lexington breeder.

The sales:

Orion, ch. c., by Hanover, dam Blessing, by Onondaga; McChesney & Oots, Lexington, $575.

Melrose Maid, ch. f., by imp. Simple Simon, dam by Fellowcraft; J. T. Jones, Lexington, $155.

Happy Hours, ch. f., by imp. Order, dam Princess Chuck, by Aristides; Sam Linton, Cincinnati, $185.

Bay filly, by Hanover, dam Medtne, by Sensation; John Todd, Lexington, $185.

Chestnut filly, by imp. Whistle Jacket, dam Virgie Wright; J. H. Carter, Lexington, $180.

Bay colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Albertta, by Volturio; Kinzea Stone, Georgetown, Ky., $300.

Brown colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Wrong, by Onondaga; W. B. Jennings, Chicago, $225.

Chestnut filly, by imp. Woodlands, dam Minnehaha Belle; W. T. Coulter, $350.

Chestnut filly, by Onondaga, dam Bessie Hinkly, by imp. Buckden; T. W. Coulter, $200.

Brown colt, by imp. Charaxacus, dam Montebelle, by Mont D'Or; W. B. Jennings, $210.

Bay colt, by imp. Pirate of Penzance, dam Tampette, by Delnacardoch; Smith & Ferguson, Lexington, $475.

Bay colt, by Harry O'Fallon, dam Fannie, by imp. Buckden; J. A. Darnall, $225.

Fanmure, b. c., by Tenny, dam Queen Girl, by Himyar; W. M. Wallace, Lexington, $1,000.

Favorable, ch. f., by Himyar, dam Favor Ban, by imp. King Ban; S. C. Lyne; Windom, Ky., $225.

Bay colt, by imp. Mussetté, dam Henriette, by Baden Baden; W. M. Wallace, $750.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Henrade, 115 pounds, (Murphy,) 7 to 5, won; Beatrice IV., 115, (Hill,) 3 to 1 place, second; Mildred D., 115, (Slosson,) third. Time—1:06⅘. Millie L., The Kite, and Nil Desperandum also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Trinculo, 110 pounds, (Penn,) 4 to 1, won; Van Brunt, 110, (Hill,) 6 to 5 place, second; Olly Gammon, 107, (O'Leary,) third. Time—1:04. Too Much Johnson, The Sage, Salver, and Tartuffe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hotel Stamford handicap; one mile. Lake shore, 112 pounds, (Sims,) 6 to 5, won; Hugh Penny, 121, (Reiff,) no betting for place, second; Little Tom, 102, (Coyle,) third. Time—1:44¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Defender, 108 pounds, (Garrigan,) 4 to 1, won; King T., 108, (Murphy,) 6 to 5 place, second; Tomoka, 105, (Keefe,) third. Time—1:19¾. Forum, Imperial, and Brisk also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Leonawell, 110 pounds, (Murphy,) 3 to 5, won; Cuckoo, 98, (Keefe,) 2 to 5 place, second; Merry Duke, 101, (Coyle,) third. Time—1:33¾. Wilton also ran.

Cycling in the Southern States.

Harry C. Palmer, who is helping R. Lindsay Coleman in the matter of arrangements for the latter's big banquet to cyclists, in Atlanta, on the evening of the 30th inst., is in town for a short stay preparatory to going South again. Mr. Palmer has just returned to the metropolis from the Georgia capital, and is thoroughly conversant with cycling as a sport and trade in the South. He is enthusiastic over the prospect, and predicts a healthy boom for wheeling all through the Southern States. It is quite likely that a programme of races may be arranged for the afternoon of the 30th inst., in which case a day's sport may be planned for Savannah, to take place on the Monday following. The latter scheme, if it takes place, may be arranged by "Senator" Morgan, who is now in Atlanta. The exhibit of bicycles at the Cotton States Exposition is the finest ever seen south of Mason and Dixon's line.

A Trophy for Columbia Oarsmen.

The Columbia 'Varsity eight, who last Spring defeated the 'Varsity crews of Cornell and Pennsylvania at Poughkeepsie, will be presented with the trophy of the race at a smoking concert to be given by the Columbia College Union, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at the Berkeley Lyceum. Dr. Van Amringe, Dean of the Faculty of the School of Arts, will hand over the flag and will make an appropriate presentation speech to the oarsmen. The music of the evening will be rendered by the Columbia College musical societies, and, in addition, a vaudeville performance will be given.

The committee in charge consists of George De Witt, '67; John B. Pine, '77, and W. T. Lawson, '82, graduates; W. N. Ryerson, '96, Mines; J. H. Prentice, '97, Arts, (Captain of the crew,) and G. T. Kirby, '98, Law, undergraduates.

New-Jersey Athletic Club Meeting.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the New-Jersey Athletic Club and the transaction of other general business will be held in the gymnasium of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Bayonne City, N. J., this evening. The Nominating Committee has placed in nomination the following ticket. For President—James E. Sullivan; Vice President—James D. Boyd; Trustees—Henry D. Fuller and Howard M. Cook. The reports of the different committees are now in the hands of the Secretary, and show that the club has, indeed, had a successful season in all its departments.

Golf at South Orange.

The South Orange Field Club will hold a club handicap golf tournament on its nine-hole course beginning Saturday, Nov. 23. The events will be men's singles and mixed foursomes. The greens have been put in fine condition, and, as this is the first golf tournament of the club, a large number of members are practicing for the event, and beginners are reducing their scores considerably.

A Sensational Trial in Canada.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Nov. 12.—William Farr, a Canadian Pacific engineer, was found guilty this evening of attempted murder and arson. He endeavored to burn to death his wife and children in order that he might marry another woman. The trial has lasted six days and has been one of the most sensational ever known in Canada.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. H. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St., 8 to 8 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

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Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV.—Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Saturday Morning Drawing Classes
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NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, Class for boys in the primary department.

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30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

Misses Whitfield and Bliss Boarding
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TUTOR.—A. EVERETT STONE, (Yale,) 561 5th Av.; fifteen years' experience in tutoring boys for college.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady diplomée; quick method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 188 West 40th.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Association Business Institute.
DAY SCHOOL for young men, conducted by the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; shorthand and typewriting. Tuition includes use of gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, library, &c. Apply for prospectus to Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York City.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

City—Both Sexes.

The Zander Institute,
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Two doors east of 5th Av.
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T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 40TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Monday, Dec. 2.

ALEXANDER MACGREGOR.—Mendelsshon Rooms, 106 and 108 West 55th St.; private lessons and classes in dancing.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

Boarders Wanted.

12 WEST 50th ST.—To let, with board, two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged.

34th ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms for families and single men; excellent board; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; new management; references.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Second and third floor rooms, with board; private baths; references.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; parlor dining room; references.

60th ST., 150 EAST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with board; also table board.

Furnished Rooms.

1.—LARGE SUNNY ROOM.—Handsomely furnished; references. 14 West 33d St.

18 WEST 32d ST.—Furnished room to let, with board.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; single or en suite; breakfast optional; references.

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86th ST., WEST SIDE COLUMBUS Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

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Sold by all dealers.
Write us for 5/A Book.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

D. H. ROBERTS ON HIS WAY TO EUROPE

His Attorneys Believe that He Is Temporarily Insane.

It is now known positively that David H. Roberts, wholesale dealer in window glass at 418 and 420 West Broadway, sailed for Europe on Saturday. His attorneys, Large & Stallknecht, said yesterday that he had sailed, and they believe he was temporarily insane at the time.

His wife went along to look after him. He was laboring under great mental distress, brought on by business cares. He had been under a heavy strain for the last two years, but

TWO IDEAL BATTLESHIPS

New Vessels to be Triumphs of the Science of Naval Warfare.

SECRETARY HERBERT CALLS FOR BIDS

The Plans and Specifications Call for the Construction of Model Boats in Every Particular—Bids to be Opened Nov. 30.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The naval constructors and marine engineers of the navy have finished plans for the next two battleships, bids for which will be opened on the 30th inst. In these plans the experts have been guided by the latest and best features of naval architecture and marine machinery as exemplified in construction at home and abroad. Each of the two vessels, at present designated as Nos. 5 and 6, will cost in the neighborhood of $4,000,000. This sum does not include armament, which in the two battleships is formidable.

The law making the appropriation requires that one of the battleships must be built on the Pacific coast, and it is expected that the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will secure the contract for one, while the Cramps of Philadelphia will build the other. There will be, as usual, two classes of bids invited—one in accordance with departmental plans, and the other according to bidder's specifications. Should the bidder submit drawings, the designs must be in sufficient detail to enable the department readily to determine the value of the design and make the scientific calculations which demonstrate the stability, displacement, buoyancy, and strength of the structure.

The general dimensions are as follows:

Length on load water line, (normal displacement,) feet	368
Molded breadth at load water line, feet	72
Mean draught at normal displacement, feet	23½
Normal displacement, (about,) tons	11,500
Total coal capacity, loose stowage, tons	1,210
Coal carried at normal displacement, tons	410

The weights which may be safely carried at 11,500 displacement have been carefully calculated by the mathematicians of the department. This is an important feature of ship construction and equipment. Each article which will be placed on board ship must be taken into consideration, and a wrench used in the engine room has as conspicuous a place in the computation as a thirteen-inch rifle. The greatest weight will be that of the machinery, which will be over 1,000 tons. The next weight will be the main battery, which will weigh more than 500 tons. The approximate weights as given in the plans of the department are as follows:

	Tons.
Four 13-inch B. L. R. and mounts; Four 8-inch B. L. R. and mounts; Fourteen 5-inch R. F. G. and mounts	534
Twenty 6-pounders; Four 1-pounders; Four machine guns; One field gun	28
200 rounds 13-inch ammunition	161
500 rounds 8-inch ammunition	93
3,500 rounds 5-inch ammunition	184
6-pounder; 1-pounder; Machine, &c.	62
Torpedo outfit, stores, and equipment	30
Machinery, complete	1,100
Coal (at normal displacement)	410
Equipment weights, including electric plant	160
Turret-turning machinery, complete installation	100
Boats and outfit	30
Masts and spars	50
Officers, crew, and effects	70
Provisions and clothing	115
Miscellaneous stores and water	95

A great deal of time and thought have been expended by the engineers in the design of the machinery. The plans for both ships are identical. Each vessel will be driven by twin screws and engines, which latter are to be of the vertical triple-expansion type, two in number, one on each shaft, and in two compartments. The boilers will be placed in four compartments, and will be five in number, three of them being double-ended and two single-ended.

Bidders will be allowed to offer changes in the machinery, but any alterations will be subjected to the close scrutiny of the engineers. All designs so submitted must be accompanied by calculations showing in detail the total weights and position of centre of gravity of all machinery. It is likely that bidders will accept the design of the department, as it is known to meet with the entire approval of the Secretary. Such changes as may be made will be immaterial to the general efficiency of the ship, and of no interest to the untechnical world.

Each ship must maintain on the trial trip a speed of sixteen knots an hour for four consecutive hours, and no premium will be bestowed for an excess of speed. There will be two military masts, with fighting tops. Each mast will be hollow, containing a circular iron stairway, the means of attaining the round balconies of steel, which will contain rapid-fire and gatling guns. These tops will be valuable in sighting and warding off the diminutive, but fleet torpedo-boat attack.

A remarkable feature of the battleships will be the armored protection which will literally box in the vitals of the ship. The drawings, which show the arrangement of armor, suggest an elliptical frame of thick metal, supported on a buoyant keel, and in the receptacle thus formed will be thrown the intricate machinery, the big boilers and store rooms full of powder and shell, while above the structure and piercing it at intervals will be steel guns of great power and large calibre.

The protection of the hull against injury to the water-line region will be afforded by means of a side armor belt of a maximum thickness of not less than 15 inches and a mean depth of 7 feet 6 inches. The belt will extend at least from the stem to the after barbette, and maintain the maximum thickness throughout the engine and boiler spaces; thence forward it may be tapered gradually to a thickness of 4 inches. The transverse armor at the after end of the belt and just forward of the boiler will be not less than 8 inches in thickness. Barbettes for thirteen-inch guns will have armor not less than 15 inches thick, except in rear, where it will be reduced to 12 inches. The turret and port plates will be 17 inches in thickness, the balance of armor plating 15 inches thick. The ship's side, from the armor belt to the main deck, will be protected by not less than 5 inches of steel armor from barbette to barbette. Coal will be carried back of a portion of this five-inch casemate armor.

An armored deck will extend throughout the length of the vessel. Where this steel deck is worked flat the thickness will not be less than 2¾ inches, and where worked with inclined sides the slopes will be 3 inches in thickness. A cellulose belt will be fitted along the sides the whole length of the ship.

A conning tower of not less than 10 inches in thickness, having an armored communication tube not less than 7 inches in thickness, will be carried in a suitable commanding position, the tube extending to the armored deck and affording protection to voice tube, bell wires, &c.

The first thing to strike the casual observer as novel about these battleships will be the steel turrets. There was a long and fierce controversy between the ordnance officers and the naval constructors regarding these double turrets. It finally ended in a victory for the ordnance officers, who insisted that above the usual turret containing two thirteen-inch guns, there should be a similar turret containing two eight-inch guns. The armor for these turrets will be 9 and 11 inches in thickness. The two turrets thus joined must be turned together, giving a centre fire of four powerful guns. There will be one double turret forward and another aft on board each ship, while along each broadside, piercing the thick wall of armor, will be arranged five-inch guns. This arrangement, together with a general scattering of guns of smaller calibre, will give the ship a most warlike appearance. It will suggest even the old line battleship, which had such a bristling appearance and such a deadly effect in its broadside fire.

The battery of the vessel will be four thirteen-inch breech-loading rifles, four eight-inch breech-loading rifles, fourteen five-inch rapid-fire guns, twenty six-pounder rapid-fire guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and four machine guns and one field gun.

The supply of ammunition will be as follows: Two hundred rounds thirteen-inch ammunition, 500 rounds eight-inch ammunition, 3,500 rounds five-inch ammunition, 10,000 rounds six-pounder ammunition, and 2,400 rounds one-pounder ammunition.

Elaborate provision will be made for the storage of ammunition, and it will be possible to carry the following number of rounds of each kind of ammunition:

5-inch fixed ammunition	3,500
6-pounder Hotchkiss	9,999
1-pounder Hotchkiss	2,400
6-pounder saluting cartridges	297
1-pounder drill cartridges	20
6-pounder drill cartridges	100
Saluting charges in 2-pound bags, stowed in tanks	1,700
45-calibre ball cartridges	208,000
32-calibre cartridges	100,000
38-calibre ball cartridges	36,000

An eight-inch projectile, ready for stowage, has the capacity of a cylinder 31.5 inches long and 10 inches diameter.

The eight-inch powder tank, holding a full charge, will be about 47¼ inches long and 10½ inches diameter.

One thirteen-inch projectile requires a space equal to a cylinder whose diameter is 13.2 inches and length 48 inches.

One powder tank, to hold one-half of a full charge, will be about 42 inches long and 17 inches diameter.

Eight torpedoes 11 feet 8 inches long, 17.7 inches diameter.

In addition to the above, there will be required about 190 cubic feet for the stowage of the submarine outfit.

The torpedo outfit will consist of five torpedo tubes, eight torpedoes, and suitable allowance of gun cotton for mines and miscellaneous purposes. The torpedo tubes will be placed two on each broadside, and one in the bow.

Provisions and small stores will be carried for three months. Distilling apparatus and evaporators will be fitted for fresh water supply, the allowance of water to be carried to be sufficient for fifteen days, besides water for sanitary purposes. Clothing, contingent, and small stores will be carried in sufficient quantity for the service of the ship for one year.

The total coal-bunker capacity will be less than 1,210 tons, stowed in bunkers without trimming by hand, of which at least 410 tons are to be carried at normal displacement.

The electric-lighting plant will consist of three units, each unit having an engine, a dynamo, and a combination bedplate, and each dynamo having a rated output of 400 amperes at 80 volts. The total weight of the three units complete will not exceed 31,500 pounds. The total weight of the whole electrical installation, including dynamos, engines, bedplates, all fittings, wirings, and stores, and four search lights, will not exceed 44 tons.

Each ship will carry about 500 men. These are the ships to stand for the ingenuity and skill of American Naval Constructors and engineers.

TORPEDO BOAT PRACTICE.

Cushing Wins in One Attack on Torpedo Station, Loses in Another.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 12.—In the regular course of searchlight practice under the lately formulated rules, the torpedo boat Cushing made two attacks on the torpedo station to-night. In the first she was defeated and in the second she was victorious. Lieut. Roy C. Smith was in command of the torpedo boat and Lieut. Hamilton Hutchins had charge of the land party with the searchlight.

It was a dark, cloudy night, but the atmosphere was clear. Thus the conditions were such that the searchlight carried a long distance, and it never worked so effectively. When the Cushing went out she could be followed with the light for fully 3,000 yards, or about a mile and a half, according to an estimate made upon the basis of a scientific plotting of the Cushing's position, when the land party signaled that it no longer could see her.

In making the first attack, the Cushing was sent in from Beaver Tail, along by the Dumplings. She was "picked up" very soon, while coming swiftly toward the torpedo station. When the two minutes allowed the boat after discovery had elapsed she had not got within the 400-yard range, and therefore was defeated. This was the best work yet done by the party on the defense, the boat having been "picked up" at an unusual distance, and when she appeared to be a mere speck. Seaman Gunner Rushton saw her first.

Lieut. Smith was stealing up the bay to make his second attack from Rose Island when discovered. The Cushing was turned at once and driven toward the station. Within a minute her four torpedoes were discharged, and before the two minutes had elapsed she was well in to the station.

While running in this attack, blinded by the beam of light, Lieut. Smith failed to see a barge till he was nearly upon it. Prompt action on his part and the Cushing's remarkable turning capabilities alone served to prevent a collision and damage. The time allowed the torpedo boat to get within 400 yards range after being discovered has been cut down from two and a half minutes to two minutes.

TORPEDO TUBES REMOVED.

Changes of Plans on the Battleships Oregon and Indiana.

NEWPORT, Nov. 12.—Owing to an error of judgment in the planning and construction of the Oregon and Indiana these ships will go to sea with a torpedo battery somewhat abridged in size and power, and therefore they will be less formidable vessels of war than they were intended to be.

Some press dispatches reported the reason for the cutting down of their torpedo outfits to be a scarcity of torpedoes, but it is learned that the space intended for a part of the battery must be given up for berths, a sufficient number of which were not originally arranged for. The department decided to do away with both the after tubes on the Oregon and Indiana; that is, those tubes on the gun deck. This will give room for all the berths required, but will reduce the torpedo battery four projectiles.

Commander George A. Converse, United States Navy, now believes there are torpedoes enough on hand to provide all the ships that are to come in for outfits this year. By the end of that time it is expected Congress will have appropriated money for the further manufacture of these projectiles.

The Maine and Alliance are expected in for their outfits this week.

Maine Target Shooting in the Sound.

GREENPORT, L. I., Nov. 12.—The four ten-inch guns on board the warship Maine boomed incessantly to-day, for this has been the first real active day's shooting since the cruiser's arrival at Gardiner's Bay. The long-distance target is being used. It is anchored about 2,000 yards from the ship. One man aloft assists the gunner in taking accurate aim, and signals are used between both men during the practice.

The vessel's steering gear, which worked poorly, is in excellent working order and ready for use at any moment. Capt. Crowninshield will probably return to the Maine to-night from his flying trip to Washington. The Maine will leave here Friday or Saturday and proceed to Newport, where she will take torpedoes, after which she will at once sail for Portland, Me.

The Indiana Ready for Transfer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The battleship Indiana, now at the Cramps' shipyard, Philadelphia, is ready for transfer to the Government by the contractors. The transfer probably will be made Nov. 20, and as the Indiana is fitted in every way for service, she will be placed in commission immediately after the transfer occurs. Capt. Robley D. Evans will be her commander.

POLICEMAN'S PRESENCE OF MIND

Narrow Escape from Death at the Fourteenth Street Crossing.

Mrs. A. Matthews of 207 East Sixty-ninth Street had a narrow escape from being instantly killed at Broadway and Fourteenth Street yesterday morning, and her life was only saved by the presence of mind displayed by Policeman Henry E. Pfeifer of the Broadway squad.

Mrs. Matthews was crossing the street at that point, and, as she reached the cable-car tracks, was startled by the clang of a car gong. She jumped back, and in her haste failed to notice a bicycle rider, who was trying also to get out of the way of the car. The two collided, and Mrs. Matthews, who is very stout, was knocked to the car tracks, and the bicyclist was thrown into the gutter. Pfeifer saw that a collision was imminent and reached them just in time to pull Mrs. Matthews off the track from in front of the car.

Pfeifer immediately arrested the bicyclist, who gave his name as Lawton H. Wilson, a medical student, eighteen years old, of 203 East Forty-eighth Street. He was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where Mrs. Matthews made a complaint of reckless riding against him. When he was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, Mrs. Matthews was unwilling to press the complaint, but said that she felt like giving him a spanking. Magistrate Mott discharged the prisoner, after complimenting the policeman for his brave act.

May Transfer Mails at Quarantine.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson arrived from Washington yesterday. The intended conference between the Post Office officials and the steamship managers concerning the intended conveyance of foreign mails to and from Quarantine by Government transports will not take place until next week, owing to many of the managers being out of town.

Ex-President Harrison to Preside.

Ex-President Harrison will preside at the meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on Friday evening next in the interest of foreign missions. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and the Rev. Francis Clarke, D. D., of Boston will make addresses. The seats in the body of the house will be free and the doors will be open at 7:30 o'clock.

WARSHIP TEXAS DAMAGED

Badly Injured by Being Docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ACCIDENT OF A SERIOUS CHARACTER

Bottom of the Battleship Bent and a Score of Ribs Buckled—Report Made to Naval Authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Reports have been received here that the battleship Texas has been badly damaged at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and the timber dock in which she lies has been partly flooded to prevent further disaster. The accident, though similar to that which occurred to the Columbia at Southampton, England, is stated to be of a more serious character. It is learned that the bottom of the vessel for some distance amidships has been bent in, cracking the cement lining on the inner skin, and that at least twenty ribs, or frames, are buckled.

The full extent of the damage is not known, but the perplexing problem at present is how to save the ship, as it would be hazardous to pump out the dock without removing her guns and all extra weights. The Texas was put into the dry dock a week ago to-day, in order to clear her submerged strainers, which were choked with seaweed and mud from her long stay at Norfolk, and to clean the barnacles from her bottom. It was found that her propeller blades were badly bent, necessitating ordering her spare blades from Norfolk, which was promptly done.

By the time the water was all pumped out those in charge discovered that the ship was steadily settling and the keel was showing evidences of collapsing, so the order was given to flood the dock as deep as the propeller shafts, in order that the water might partially support the ship. This was done, but an examination of the interior of the vessel showed that she was still settling, and the dock was further flooded. An official report was sent to the Navy Department, where the matter is now under consideration.

The first report on the accident to the Texas came to the Navy Department Saturday from Commodore Montgomery Sicard, commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, who inclosed the following from Capt. Henry Glass, commander of the Texas:

I would respectfully report that on the regular weekly inspection of double bottoms in the ship, made this afternoon, Frames 43 and 45, in Compartment B-94, were found to be distorted, apparently from straining on the keel blocks. No outward evidence of this condition appears, and a general examination of the ship, made immediately after she was docked, failed to show any strain. Immediately on the above condition being reported to me, I reported it and notified the Naval Constructor on this station.

Commodore Sicard's indorsement of this was to the effect that the Naval Constructor, after examination, reported that the Texas was in all respects resting and supported thoroughly and safely, but, at Constructor Bowles's suggestion, about six feet of water was let into the dock, though the Naval Constructor considered this merely as a precaution.

Yesterday another communication came from Commodore Sicard inclosing a detailed report on the condition of every part of the keel, showing that cement was cracked in about twenty-sections, that four plates were buckled or bent inward from about a half inch to an inch and a half, and that the joints to the main drain and suction pipes were strained. Commodore Sicard's report follows:

The distortion of Frames 43 and 45 was first reported to me on the 8th inst. at 6 P. M. An immediate examination was made by the Naval Constructor, who recommended the admission of six feet of water in the morning, which was done. The within report was received by me at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, and was the result of an examination made in the morning. Further examination to-day shows no change.

More water, to 11 feet draught, has been admitted to the dock to-day and the Naval Constructor has been directed to make a detailed report. No delay will result to the work now going on upon the vessel.

Extreme reticence has been observed at the Navy Department, as well as at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, regarding the accident, and also by all Navy Department officials who have been concerned in the construction of the Texas, and who should therefore be in position to give an accurate statement of her defects. The vessel has been singularly unfortunate for several years in being made the subject for adverse criticism, and numerous stories have been printed about her unseaworthiness, her structural defects, and her general unavailability for naval uses. Her plans, which were bought in England through the naval attaché of the Legation at London, gave trouble from the first. The original plans were drawn by William Johns, an English draughtsman, but they were considered unsatisfactory, and were turned over to another Naval Constructor who worked out the details, and submitted several hundred sheets of drawings to the Navy Department.

Naval boards considered them, and found all sorts of fault with them. Chief Constructor Wilson declared that they were worthless; that no ship built after them could float. Constructor Bowles, then at the Norfolk Navy Yard, thought otherwise, and declared that, with some slight modifications, he could build a good ship on that design, and he would be willing to stake his reputation as a Naval Constructor on the result.

Upon these assurances the vessel was commenced, her keel being laid June 1, 1889. Frequently during her construction changes were made on account of the contemplations continually stirred up about her, and thus, through various delays, she was not commissioned until Aug. 15 this year. The act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1886, authorizing her construction, fixed the statutory limit of her cost at $2,500,000, but the Paymaster General's accounts show that up to June 30, 1894, (these being the latest figures at hand,) she had cost $3,646,314. In the year and a half since that time these figures have been materially increased.

Among the other developments during construction which increased the impression that her hull was not strong was the accident to her boilers when they were first filled, the weight of the water breaking the saddles which supported the boilers. A bed plate of her auxiliary engines broke during the dock trial at Norfolk, the accident being caused, it was claimed, by the excessive flexibility of the hull.

The Texas, when completed, turned out to be the only vessel of the new navy that had not exceeded her designed draught. This, it is contended by naval officers, is due to the fact that much of her iron work was intentionally made lighter in weight as well as in strength, the sacrifice having been made in order that she might float higher, and in order to secure her completion as far as possible within the price fixed by Congress.

A few weeks ago it was found necessary to dock the ship, which had been continuously in the water since her armor, engines, and heavy weights were applied. She was then at Norfolk, and Naval Constructor A. W. Stahl declined to assume the responsibility of attempting to dock her there, stating that with the highest possible tide at Norfolk there would be a leeway of only a few inches, at the most, between the ship's hull and the side of the dock, which he considered too dangerous a margin for safety. So the docking was ordered to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where Constructor Bowles would be in charge.

The Navy Department has called on Naval Constructor Bowles for a detailed account of the matter, which is expected at the department to-morrow. Until this report is received officials of the department do not care to express themselves. Acting Secretary McAdoo said this afternoon that the United States was so unused to docking heavy battleships that the real meaning of the accident to the Texas could not be definitely stated. European Governments, he said, were probably used to such matters, and could ascertain immediately the comparative seriousness or triviality of happenings of this sort.

NAVAL OFFICERS ARE RETICENT.

Men in Charge of the Texas Refuse to Discuss Her Injuries.

The battleship Texas, now lying in the timber dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is in a serious condition, although it is impossible to get her officers or those in command at the Navy Yard to admit it to outsiders. Her condition is well known to all, of this there can be no doubt, for last night, when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went over to the yard to inquire about her he was met with evasive replies or a positive statement that a rule of the Navy Department forbade those spoken to to talk at all about such occurrences.

The following facts were, however, obtained. They are true, unquestionably, as they were stated in a conversation between officers thoroughly familiar with them, at a time when it was not known, or even suspected, that any one interested in giving them to the public was within hearing distance.

The Texas was built after plans drawn by William Johns, an Englishman. His design was accepted as the best offered in a competition abroad. The Government gave a prize of $15,000 for it, and paid him in addition $7,000 for detailed plans for construction.

The construction of the vessel was begun at Norfolk by Constructors Wilson and Hichborn, although they were not satisfied with the plans, which they found to be so faulty that they were compelled to change them in many respects. After her hull had been practically completed it was found necessary to broaden her and to put two immense longitudinal braces, one on either side, along her ribs, to give her sufficient stability to make her seaworthy.

On her trial trip she behaved very well, and it was thought that the great care that had been given in building her, notwithstanding that her constructors were never pleased with the plans they were following, had made her a first-class battleship. From the time that she took the water, last Summer, until she came to Brooklyn, a few days ago, she had not been out of it, and so no knowledge of the amount of strain that her frame would withstand was known.

Her stability was determined by observation and much figuring, for everything that went aboard or was taken from her was weighed, even to the officers' luggage, the weight of which, it is generally thought, is of little or no moment to a battleship.

She came here eight days ago, was docked, cleaned, and painted, and was to have left the dock last Saturday on a high tide, but owing to about twenty of her ribs having buckled, there is no knowing when she will be floated again. One of her officers was heard to say last night: "Well, I suppose we will be here all Spring."

She was not docked at Norfolk because it was feared that she would strain herself in the dock, and so she came to Brooklyn; but whether her condition is entirely due to her faulty construction, or is in a measure due to the dock, seems to be an unsolved question, for subsequent to the experience of the New-York in the Brooklyn yard dock, and after other vessels had been docked there, one of the New-York's officers said: "The New-York sinks the dock, but the dock sinks the other ships."

But whether it is the ship or the dock that is at fault, the ship is now on the blocks in the dock, with all lateral supports out, is badly buckled, and has six and a half feet of water under her. She draws in the dock twenty-two and a half feet of water, and in the stream twenty-three and a half feet, so the six and a half feet of water were simply let into the box to help sustain her and even the pressure on her frame. The water about her has a resisting force of 1,000 tons, and this has prevented her from buckling any more since it was let into the dock.

The cement lining on her inner "skin" has been found to be cracked in many places, but principally around the twenty or more ribs that have shown their weakness and have caused the buckling.

The date at which she is now expected to leave the dock is Nov. 18, or at least there will be a sufficiently high tide to float her that day. Those at the navy yard say she will not be strong enough to be floated, unless almost every movable thing aboard her is first taken ashore.

Aside from this weakness that has developed, her finish is thought to be superior to that of any vessel in the navy. Her completeness in many respects is said to be due to her having been built by the Government, and not by private parties.

There is but little the matter with her propeller blades; they are simply chipped in places, and will be replaced at once by the contractor who cast them.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Snowden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip T. Snowden of this city, to George Phillips Howe of Boston. Miss Snowden is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens Edgar of New-York. The wedding will take place early in January at the home of the bride's parents, after which the young couple will go to Europe.

The marriage of Miss Irene Nathan, a daughter of Max Nathan, to Jesse Straus, a son of Isidor Straus, will take place at Delmonico's to-night. The floral decorations will be on an unusually elaborate scale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney have cards out for Saturday afternoons from 3 until 6 o'clock, at their home, 96 Fifth Avenue. The Champneys always entertain delightfully during the season, and their at homes bring out a large number of prominent people.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Husted and Miss Husted will sail for Europe the latter part of December and will spend six months in Paris. Early next Summer they will make a tour of Europe, returning to America early in the Autumn. Frederic T. Husted, who has been in California since the latter part of October, will not return to New-York until the middle of next month.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence H. Purdy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Purdy of New-York, to William F. Griffin of Buffalo. The wedding will not take place until early next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Thompson and Miss Beatrice Thompson will sail for Europe the middle of December and will remain abroad until the middle of February. During their absence their town house will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Thompson.

PATRIARCH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 12.—A letter was received here to-day by J. Cummings Drexel, who is employed in the business department of a newspaper, notifying him that by the death of an aunt, Mrs. C. B. Kenilworth of Brighton, England, he becomes heir to an estate said to be worth $6,000,000.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 12.—George L. Wilcoxson, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., where he was editor of The Budget, attempted suicide at his home here this morning. He fired a bullet into his left side. The ball escaped the heart, but made a wound which will probably result in death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Alexander Sayers, an inmate of the penitentiary, aged fifty-three years, sent to the institution from Ogdensburg for six months for public intoxication in August last, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the hospital of the institution.

WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 12.—Agents of the Mexican Government have contracted with a firm here for 600 cavalry horses, to be delivered at the City of Mexico not later than Dec. 15. It is stipulated that the horses shall be geldings between 1,000 and 1,100 pounds weight.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Charles Witham sustained fatal injuries last evening by falling from the rear porch of his residence, 1920 South Clark Street. When his wife was informed of the accident, she fell from her chair and died instantly.

MOUNT VERNON, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Day, mother of L. B. Day, who shot himself in Brink Haven, two weeks ago, has committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor, at her home in Tiverton Centre.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE "IMPERATRICE,"

A BOUDOIR BIT.

Long ago a favorite with Parisian dames; now—by a happy thought of ours—revived for American women.

It is a delightful combination of dressing table and cheval glass, the glass itself being recessed by a series of small projecting drawers. Some have a silk-draped back, intended to stand directly in the window so that a strong light may fall on the dresser.

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NEAR BROADWAY.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Invite attention to their very large assortment of the best things in

Bed Spreads
Blankets
Comfortables
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Fancy Pillows

"THE LINEN STORE,"
14 West Twenty-third St.,
(Opposite 5th Ave. Hotel.)

AN ECONOMY OF SCIENCE

"Producer" Gas Means Electric Motors Instead of Steam Engines.

END OF STATIONARY BOILER NEAR

What George Westinghouse Told the Pennsylvania Railway — Saving Equivalent to Cost of Change.

Steam as a motive power will be archaic within the next five years if Mr. Westinghouse and other inventors fulfill their promises.

When the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway were on their annual tour of inspection a few weeks ago they were invited to visit the Westinghouse works near Pittsburg. George Westinghouse, after showing them how he obtained all the electricity he needed from the power developed by gas engines, said that they were throwing away more than 4,000,000 tons of coal every year by using steam locomotives instead of electric motors for hauling their trains.

"You burn altogether about 5,000,000 tons of coal every year on the Pennsylvania Railway east of Pittsburg," said Mr. Westinghouse. "If you used electric motors fed by the current produced by gas engines it would only require one-eighth of the quantity of coal now consumed to prepare the gas. That would save you about $5,000,000 a year, which would justify the large expenditure needed to change the motive power from steam to electricity."

It might be thought that Mr. Westinghouse was in an imaginative and not in a practical vein when he made these remarks. It has been stated publicly that he is working on a new form of gas engine which will show surprising results in economy and efficiency. But, eliminating Mr. Westinghouse's statements, enough is known in England, France, Germany, and this country of the economy of gas engines now in use to justify most of what he said.

"A good, ordinary steam engine," says Sylvanus P. Thompson, the expert in physics, "may be estimated to burn six to twelve pounds of coal per horse power hour, large and condensing engines being more economical than small and non-condensing. Large engines, with double and triple expansion, are still more economical, and may require only one-third of this amount per horse power hour."

It does not make much difference to the ordinary reader what a horse power hour is, provided he remembers that it is a constant standard, so that if one engine burns twelve pounds of coal per hour for every horse power it develops, and another engine burns six pounds, the cost of fuel in the latter case is only one-half what it is in the former.

Locomotive engines must always be comparatively small, and must always be comparatively wasteful of coal, because their limit of size is now reached. To make more steam they must have larger boilers, which is impossible if the engines are to pass under the present system of bridges and tunnels. The size of their cylinders is also limited because, whether two or four be used, they must fit on a frame built to run on a uniform track, 4 feet 8½ inches from rail to rail.

The best engines built, whether single or compound, consume from seven to nine pounds of coal per horse power per hour. Far more efficient are the great marine engines, developing 10,000 horse power or more, with quadruple expansion engines. Yet the lowest consumption of coal reached by these marine engines is one and five-sixths pounds of coal per horse power per hour, and the general average is nearly double this quantity, or about three and one-half pounds.

Gas engines are now in use which consume a little less than one pound of coal per horse power per hour, or about one-eighth of the consumption of an ordinary locomotive, just as Mr. Westinghouse said to the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

Where does the great saving come in? In an ordinary steam engine nearly 90 per cent. of the heat developed by the burning coal either goes out through the chimney or radiates from the outside of the boiler, steam pipes, and cylinder. This leaves but 10 per cent. for actual work in pushing the piston and turning the machinery.

In gas, as it used to be made, there was almost as much waste of heat as in the making of steam now. Soft coal was put in an iron retort and coke placed in a furnace under it to drive off the gas. When the gas was all driven into gas holders, the coal from which it was made was drawn out and quenched with water, becoming coke by this process, with enough heating power to supply the furnace for the next retort full of soft coal.

Nowadays gas is chiefly made from water with some mineral oil mixed with it to give it greater illuminating power. When this gas is roughly made it is called producer gas; when it is scrubbed and cleansed from its impurities it is called water gas.

Water, as every professor of chemistry tells his classes, is composed of two gases—oxygen and hydrogen. Oxygen exists in the air diluted with four times its bulk of nitrogen; it is non-inflammable, but necessary to support combustion, which it does by uniting with the burning material to form oxides. Hydrogen, on the contrary, is very inflammable, and if lit will burn with the oxygen of the air to form the oxide of hydrogen, which we call water.

For a long time after it was known that water was composed of two gases chemists tried in vain to find some simple method of splitting it up. For a whole generation the only two ways they knew of doing this was either to pass an electric current through it or to pass a stream of steam over red-hot iron filings. In the latter case they got the hydrogen all right, but lost the oxygen, because it united with the iron to form an oxide.

At length it struck some brilliant genius to substitute red-hot coal for the iron filings. He had to be careful of his steam, or else he would have put his fire out. He had to keep out of the ordinary air, or else his gas would have burned up as fast as it was made.

The experiment finally worked itself out into a large upright brick-lined furnace sheeted on the outside with iron, into which half a ton of coal, more or less, was thrown and lighted. As soon as the coal was red-hot the chimney on the top and the dampers at the bottom were closed by valves and half a dozen jets of steam were turned on through various openings in the sides of the furnace. The steam was at once split up into its component gases. But the oxygen, instead of coming off pure, attached itself to the burning coal to form a clearly poisonous gas called carbonic oxide.

Nearly every one knows something of the gas called carbonic acid, which is used to make soda water and champagne fizz, which helps the growth of plants, and which is given off by the lungs in expiration. Carbonic acid gas is also formed when combustion goes on in the open air.

It is a constant impurity in badly ventilated rooms and sometimes causes death by replacing so much of the ordinary air that there is not enough oxygen in what is left to support life. But it should be carefully distinguished from its cousin, carbonic oxide, which is almost as actively poisonous as the vapor of prussic acid.

To return to the water gas, it is enough to say that steam driven through red-hot coal in a closed vessel is changed into hydrogen and carbonic oxide, and these products may be conveyed through pipes to an ordinary gas-holder, where they are cooled and stored until they are wanted for use.

The usual plan in making water gas for illuminating purposes is to get the coal in the closed furnace red hot, then to drive jets of steam through it until the coal shows signs of being extinguished, then to stop the steam, open the dampers and the chimney, pile in more coal, and wait until the mass is red hot again, when the process is repeated. As a rule, good hard coal is used to make water gas intended for illuminating purposes.

To make producer gas any kind of coal is good enough. The culm which lies in thousands of tons around the mouth of a coal pit does very well, and only costs 25 cents a ton, without the added expense of transportation.

As in the manufacture of regular water gas, the coal is placed in a closed furnace and allowed to get red hot. After that the process is different. A steam pipe about three-quarters of an inch in diameter for a half-ton charge of coal is inserted into a big five-inch pipe, one end of which is open to the air, and the other end of which opens into the bottom of the burning mass of coal.

As soon as the steam is turned on it blows down the five-inch pipe, and by its momentum carries a lot of air with it. The air and steam are mixed in such proportions that there is enough air to keep the fire from going out though not enough to prevent the steam from splitting up into its original gases. In fact there is not enough oxygen in the air which goes in to form carbonic acid gas in union with the coal, so that only carbonic oxide is formed.

As the fire does not go out in making producer gas the process is continuous and the resulting gases are carbonic oxide, hydrogen, and the nitrogen of the air which undergoes no change and does no harm by its presence.

This producer gas is now used in nearly all the large founderies and machine shops of the country for heating and melting purposes. It is highly suitable for use in gas engines. Its cost is only one-fourth to one-fifth that of illuminating gas. In other words it might be made in New-York under favorable conditions and sold at a profit to consumers at from 25 to 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

It is with this producer gas that the great gas engine makers propose to supply power at an expenditure of less than one pound of coal per horse power hour. When the great manufacturers and merchants have become familiarized with its use we shall see a complete revolution in all our engine power.

The steam engine will be abolished, and with it the huge steam boilers. Already gas engines of 500 horse power have been erected in England. The old objections to their use, which were their liability to unexpected explosions and their excessive vibration, have been fairly well overcome by inventors.

The Irish City of Belfast, which owns its own electric lighting plant, gets the power to run the dynamos entirely from gas engines. In this country, until some months ago, gas engines threatened to drive out steam engines as a means of producing power for dynamos of moderate size.

The steam engine gained a short respite when the Siemens-Halske Electric Company introduced the plan of coupling dynamos directly to steam engines without the intervention of a driving belt. This gave a gain in efficiency varying from 5 to 15 per cent. over belt-driven dynamos.

There are good reasons for believing, however, that the problem of driving dynamos directly from gas engines is about to be solved by at least one brilliant inventor. When gas engines can be so arranged as to give revolutions as steady and as constant as those of steam engines, the end of the stationary steam engine will be in sight. To save half the cost of coal is a commercial consideration which must prevail, in spite of the initial cost of replacing steam with producer gas.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Programme at Daly's.—"The School for Scandal" will be the first play of the regular season at Daly's, Nov. 20, when Miss Rehan and her associates will return to town. The first new play will be an entirely new comedy, adapted from the German by Mr. Daly. The last performances of "Hansel and Gretel" will be given this week. Next Monday Jane May and her company will begin a brief engagement in the pantomime "Miss Pygmalion." Matinées will be given Wednesday and Saturday, and the following (Thanksgiving) week the pantomime will be presented Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, while Miss Rehan and her associates will appear at the matinées Thanksgiving Day and Saturday.

—"King Arthur" Draws.—The son of Pendragon, attired by Burne-Jones and set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, draws crowds at Abbey's. There will be no change of bill for some weeks, except on Saturday nights. Next Saturday night, Nov. 16, Lord Tennyson's "Becket" will be presented by Sir Henry Irving, and this will be repeated Saturday night, Nov. 23. But "King Arthur" will be given at every other performance next week.

—"Trilby" Again at the Garden Theatre.—The run of "Trilby" at the Garden Theatre, interrupted by the engagement of Jefferson, will be resumed to-night. Some of the scenery has been freshened and all of it is new. Lackaye, McIntosh, Hickman, Glendinning, Mme. Cottrelly, Rosa Rand, and E. L. Walton will have their original parts. Blanche Walsh will be Trilby.

—A New Song in "The Shop Girl."—Seymour Hicks is singing a new song in "The Shop Girl," at Palmer's Theatre, that adds to the merriment of that entertainment. It is entitled "The Way to Do It," and in one of the verses descriptive of a bath at Manhattan Beach, Mr. Hicks gives

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Part Two
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JERSEY FISH AND GAME

Commissioners Make a Report Suggesting Changes in the Law.

THE CARE OF SHAD, SMELT AND TROUT

Carp and Its Destructive Power—Changes in Open Seasons Suggested—Lobster Industry Going to Pieces.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 12.—The Fish and Game Commissioners, who have been experimenting with a new code for the preservation of fish and game and a new system of policing the forests and streams of the State, held their annual meeting here this afternoon. United States Marshal George Pfeiffer of Camden presided, and Howard L. Frothingham, Mayor of Mount Arlington, acted as Secretary. The other Commissioners were W. Campbell Clark of Newark and Parker W. Page of Summit.

In view of the fact that the new fish and game law was made a political issue in Salem, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Bergen Counties, the discussion of strong and weak points of the law were of considerable importance. The annual report suggests a number of changes in the law, based on the observance of the Commissioners and the Wardens.

The annual report opens with a fulsome account of the natural advantages of New-Jersey for the successful preservation of the fish and game of the State, and states that its conditions are probably as good as those of any State in the Union. The commission thinks that it has been because of the natural advantages that so little attention has been paid to the preservation of fish and game, and that other States found it of advantage to enact stringent laws, and spend money for their enactment. Smaller States have spent tens of thousands of dollars for the establishment of hatcheries and the employment of competent corps of officers for the protection and propagation of game.

The subject of shad receives the first consideration in the report, and some interesting facts are set forth. In the opinion of the Commissioners the Delaware River is the best shad stream in the State, made so by the devotion of the United States Fish Commission, but the Hackensack River is receiving some attention now, with prospects of greater attention next year.

The United States Fish Commission has, for years, made the point opposite Gloucester City a station for experiments. Each year the Fish Hawk, the floating hatchery, has been in the Delaware River, under conditions to supply shad fry to all States. The States could obtain any amount on requisition, but had to assume the responsibility of the transportation. The State of New-Jersey received all the fry not demanded by other States, and as a result the Delaware River was annually stocked with from 15,000,000 to 45,000,000 eggs. This was fortunate for the State, for there is no surplus for the transportation of the fry.

A large proportion of the money appropriated for the Wardens has been used in policing the Delaware River. The laws have been enforced by the Wardens, and many wing-walls, fykes, set nets, and other unlawful contrivances have been destroyed.

Thousands of young shad have been destroyed in the Trenton Water Power Run, which takes in water at Scudder Falls, and in Summer the young shad get in there. The commission was successful in getting a proper sluiceway and screen put in, and the defect has been cured. There is a demand for another "close" day so as to give the shad a chance to get to the natural spawning grounds, and the commission concedes that the request is a wise one. Nothing can be done next year, however, because it must be with the accord of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which will not meet again until 1897.

The shadfishing in the Hackensack River has declined because it did not have the advantage of the artificial propagation accorded the Delaware River, because the State had no funds or conveniences to transport the fry. The work of stocking the Hackensack has been begun. About 3,270,000 eggs were deposited in the river between April 24 and June 28, and there will be more next year.

The last Legislature authorized the commission to purchase or lease a fish hatchery, but no funds were provided. With limited means at command the Commissioners have begun the work and leased the hatchery of George Ricards on the Hackensack River. Fifty thousand trout eggs were purchased from Rhode Island. Tardiness in transportation caused many to mature before depositing, so that only 25,216 were available, and they were distributed in the streams as follows: Cherry Hill, 5,000; Mount Arlington, 5,000; West End, 5,000; Sproutbrook, 2,500; Washington, 5,000; Thomas Brook, 716. The securing of trout eggs will be resumed this month.

The propagation of smelt is considered a very important and profitable food-fish industry. It has not received the State encouragement to which it is entitled, but the State commission is alive to its value. The commission secured 20,364,300 eggs and placed all but 3,000,000 in the Raritan River, where the fish thrive well. The rest were put in the Hackensack River.

The lakes and small streams where bass, pickerel, and pike abound have been neglected, but the commission has been doing good work transferring fish from one stream to another, and by exchanging with fishermen, allowing them to keep carp in exchange for stock fish.

A very interesting chapter about carp is in the report. This fish has, within nine months, acquired a market value as a food fish, and a dispensation has been granted to fishermen to take it out of the streams by net under the watchful eye of the Wardens, who have seen that no food fish were appropriated out of season. The carp is regarded as an enemy of food fish and a general piscatorial nuisance. The Commissioners officially say that the introduction of carp has been attended by nothing but evil results, and that of the most aggravating kind, as this fish destroys the clearness of the waters and eats the spawn of valuable fish.

The law against the liberating of carp has not been enacted too soon, and the Wardens are watching that none are being put into the streams. Other States are seeking, but New-Jersey has experimented and decided against the foreigner, who seems to thrive in Jersey waters. The sporting public is warned about the proposed introduction of English tench, which is even worse than the carp.

It has been found that pike perch and the Susquehanna salmon are the enemies of the carp, thriving on their spawn, and particularly where the pike perch exist there is no carp. The commission has tried to get the pike perch, but has not yet been successful.

The major part of the report is devoted to the consideration of the law as it exists, and a number of amendments that have been suggested by the observation of the Commissioners and the Wardens.

The law at present divides the opening of the game season between Northern and Southern New-Jersey. It has given rise to complications. The sportsmen in the northern end are almost a unit against the lateness of the season, claiming that if they have to wait until Oct. 25 before they can go out for woodcock, they cannot expect to get many because the birds have taken their flight southward, and they favor that the season open Oct. 15, the same date as in the lower counties.

The subject of eel baskets, eel weirs, and eel pots was a political bone of contention in Warren and Hunterdon Counties, and in Warren County both parties incorporated a pledge for the change of the law in their respective platforms. The Commissioners are favorable to a change, and think that eel baskets and eel pots, but not the weirs, should be set all the year round, instead of from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1. The weirs are also a nuisance and are destructive of fish spawn.

The Commissioners are not disposed to be very lenient with the people who handle game as merchandise, and who have been heavily fined for having in their possession fish and game out of season, and advise that the word "unlawfully" be put from the laws, because it is a legal loophole, and places the State in the position of proving that the fish or game has been unlawfully obtained. They favor following in the footsteps of the other States, and prohibit absolutely the possession of fish and game during close seasons. In the matter of unlawfully removing game and fish from the State, excepting by the person who may lawfully have captured them, the Commissioners think the stand that the State has taken is the proper one. Those who deal in game for the market, principally reed birds, think it a hardship. Twenty-seven States have taken the same position.

The Commissioners find that the lobster industry is fast going to pieces, because small lobsters that have no particular market value are caught. They think that the lobster, like the clam, should be under the watchful eye of the State, and they suggest that no lobster be taken from the water unless it measures 10½ inches. They also think that striped bass should weigh one-half pound before taken from the water.

They suggest that a penalty be fixed for those clubs and individuals who erect obstructions in streams for the purpose of appropriating trout and fish to their own use.

The hounding of rabbits during the close season should be included in the catalogue of game crimes, the Commissioners declare.

The great problem of pound nets received the attention of the Commissioners, and, after enlarging on the evils they entail to shore fishing, the Commissioners propose that a license be issued to pound fishermen, and that they be obliged to raise the pocket from Saturday until Monday, which is the period when most fish are destroyed. In the same line, they discuss the destruction of food fish by the menhaden fishermen, and they believe in licensing only residents of New-Jersey to fish within a three-mile line off the Atlantic coast, by steamer. They believe that the decision of the Massachusetts court, that the State has jurisdiction over the ocean front for three miles, applies here, but they will await the decision of the United States court in the case brought by the Commissioners, which is now pending.

The problem of deciding about fishing in the inland waters is among the last subjects considered. The Commissioners suggest that a law be enacted making the close season for nets in all inland waters—excluding the Delaware River—extend from May 15 to Sept. 1, with no exception whatever, except as to streams inhabited by shad, where the use of a five-inch mesh is permitted until June 10.

The repeal of the charter of the West Jersey Protective Society is advised. An attempt was made to have the charter of this corporation repealed in three successive Legislatures, but the society maintained a powerful lobby and successfully fought the friends of the repealers. The society, under its charter, claims the gunning privileges in six South Jersey counties. It charges $6 for a membership certificate, and $2 a year. The Commissioners claim that this "is not in accordance with the spirit of the American institution—to exclude a man from certain privileges because he cannot afford to pay that sum does not speak well for the hospitality of New-Jersey."

The experiment of policing the State by an organized force of Wardens, under a chief, has been successful, except that the amount paid does not seem to be sufficient. The work has been successful, but a change of the system would insure better work. The Commissioners suggest that instead of twenty-five Wardens at $600 a year, there be a less number at $900 a year, because it is impossible to get good men to do the work at the price. They think that the expense allowance of $200 a Warden should be given to the Commissioners for distribution, for some Wardens have more expense than others.

The expense of the commission will be about $35,000. The Commissioners themselves get nothing whatever for time or expenses.

There were 157 prosecutions under the act, and the total amount collected for fines will be $3,500, which is much less than the expenses of the Wardens, independent of their salaries.

TO LOOK AFTER SIXTY-NINTH

COMMITTEE OF PROMINENT IRISHMEN HAS BEEN SELECTED.

These Men Will Practically Have the Future of the Regiment in Charge —What Gen. Fitzgerald Says.

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald yesterday threw a bombshell into the ranks of those who have been prophesying that the Sixty-ninth Regiment would be Americanized, and that the Irishmen in it would leave, by announcing the appointment of a committee of well-known Irishmen, into whose hands would practically be placed the future of the famous regiment.

This committee consists of J. J. O'Donohue, Judge Daly, Judge Fitzgerald, Recorder Goff, ex-Commissioner Coleman, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, and Gen. O'Beirne. The appointment of this committee will do much to quiet the mutterings of discontent which have been growing louder ever since the election of Lieut. Col. George Moore Smith of the Seventh to the command of the Sixty-ninth.

It has been freely stated in many quarters that there was to be an end put to the Irish character of the regiment and that outsiders would be brought in to take the places now vacant among the line positions in the various companies. Col. Smith was elected Aug. 3 last. The fact that he has not yet arranged for the election of a Lieutenant Colonel and two Majors has caused a great deal of talk, as has also the fact that three men have been brought in from the Seventh Regiment. These three are John E. McClintock, Adjutant; Joshua Fiske, Quartermaster, and Daniel J. Dowdney, Lieutenant of Company E.

The presence of these "outsiders," as they are called in the regiment, is taken by some as an evidence that that policy is to be followed in filling all the vacancies. There are eight vacancies.

"The gentlemen whom I have requested to act as an advisory committee on the future plans relating to the Sixty-ninth," said Gen. Fitzgerald yesterday, "are all well-known Irishmen, and are heartily in favor of seeing the regiment restored to its old-time power. They are representative men, and Irishmen know that the future of the Sixty-ninth is safe in their hands. It will be practically a committee on the state of the Sixty-ninth."

"Is there any intention of changing the character of the regiment as a distinctly Irish body?" asked the reporter.

"Not in the least," said the General. "Certainly the appointment of this committee does not look like it. Again, every officer brought into the regiment since the election of Col. Smith has been an Irishman. I have not interfered in the management of the regiment. The election of Col. Smith was made substantially without my knowledge. I did not think, in fact, that he would stand for the Colonelcy. I thought that after working to build it up as a battalion he would come to me and say that he had done all his work and would relinquish the task. So his selection as Colonel came in the nature of a surprise to me. These rumors that have gone out in the last few weeks have come from one source; they are the last effort of those who are trying to injure the regiment. But the Sixty-ninth has got beyond the point now where it can be injured by any such stories. It has reached a condition of smooth running under Col. Smith that is gratifying to all those who are its real friends. With this splendid committee behind it, its future is bright."

"DIED FROM SIN AND FEAR"

An Indiana Faith Healer's Death Certificate for a Diphtheria Victim.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John Bennett's child died Monday night. Dr. Wolman, a Christian Scientist, had been attending it. He made his death return yesterday. It was "Died from sin and fear."

The authorities made an investigation and found that the child had died of a mild case of diphtheria, which might have been cured with medical attention.

It was also found that the doctor and parents had relied on faith entirely, and the verdict also reads: "Death from criminal neglect." Warrants have been issued for the arrest of both the parents and the doctor.

Brutal Killing of a Horse.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Nov. 12.—Some person broke into John Williamson's stable at this place last night and killed a valuable horse. A sharp nail was driven into the animal's abdomen, then withdrawn and acid injected into the wound. Another horse was killed in a similar manner on Saturday night.

TRAVELERSANDSURGEONS

Railway Perils and Relief Measures Discussed Tranquilly.

THE JURISPRUDENCE OF SMASH-UPS

Important Meeting of State Association of Railway Surgeons—Danger from Phthisicky Patrons to Others.

"Why Amputate?" "When Shall We Amputate?" "Where Shall We Amputate?" "How to Amputate."

These were subjects which the New-York State Association of Railway Surgeons discussed with great earnestness yesterday from 9 o'clock in the morning until late at night.

So attractive were these subjects to the railroad surgeons that they allowed themselves but a few minutes for luncheon, hastening back to the Academy of Medicine to take up again the discussion of the proper time and methods for removing limbs of the victims of collision and other disasters.

Adjourning at a late hour in the afternoon, they repaired soon after to Maretti's, where they dined, and enjoyed as a special luxury and climax of the symposium the report of an expert committee on amputations.

As remarked by Judge A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn, who read an excellent paper on "The Responsibility of the Railway Surgeon from a Lawyer's Standpoint," the number of accidents seems to be increasing every year. New and speedier methods of transit, together with the growth of great manufactories, are bound to have this effect.

The railroads recognize this, and are doing everything to establish efficient emergency service all along the various routes, so that the great disasters which occur every little while may cause as little mortality as possible.

The New-York association comprises in its membership a body of surgeons who are ever on the alert to do anything for the advance of surgery and for preventing loss of life in accidents.

To this end they are now earnestly advocating strongly a co-operative system between railroad managers and employes, whereby hospitals may be erected along the railroads, and the best of expert service rendered to injured passengers and the employes themselves.

This was the gist of President R. S. Harden's address yesterday. A tax of 1 cent on each dollar of an employe's monthly salary, and the contribution of the railroad management, he showed, would be sufficient to put up hospitals, sustain them, pay funeral expenses, provide expert service for the employes and their families, and supply a relief fund for employes temporarily incapacitated from work.

The association heartily indorsed his views, and agreed with him that such a course might prove almost a complete solution of the question between employer and employe, preventing strikes and other outbreaks. Railroad managers in New-York State will be asked to consider this matter immediately.

Another feature in railroading which they will be invited to examine is the transportation of consumptives and other persons having contagious or infectious diseases. Surprising instances were given yesterday of the loss of life resulting from the transportation of passengers having some such disease. President Harden told of a family who came in from San Francisco, two of the children contracting scarlet fever on the way. Not only did it result in their death, but the deaths of twenty other people.

It is in the rich, heavy hangings and furnishings of our luxurious American sleeping cars that the germs of consumption and other diseases find their most convenient resting place.

It is not the fellow-passenger of the consumptive, say the surgeons, who is most in danger of being infected, but the passenger who follows days, perhaps weeks, after, and occupies the same berth, inhaling the germs of the disease as dry particles of dust with every respiration.

It is suggested that a Government officer be appointed whose duty it will be to direct the chief surgeons of the United States with reference to the exact precautions necessary to be resorted to in order to shield the traveling public from contagious diseases, and that one or two compartments be arranged on all night and through trains, but not in every car, and so constructed as to make isolation, disinfection, and thorough flushing possible and easy during transit, if found necessary.

The most interesting paper of the day was the one read by Dr. W. L. Estes of South Bethlehem, Penn., Chief Surgeon of the Lehigh Valley Road. He talked about "Multiple Synchronous Amputations," and the discussion which it provoked touched all phases of amputation.

Dr. Thomas H. Manley of New-York opposed amputation except in extreme cases, and illustrated his theory by exhibiting the victim of an elevator accident, who had had almost every bone in his foot broken in a couple of places, and still had refused to let the ambulance surgeon amputate it. After careful attention, Dr. Manley succeeded in bringing the foot into shape. The man walks on it with ease.

Dr. Estes advocated immediate amputation in all cases where the injured person was not too weak, as it offers the best chance of recovery after serious injuries. He pointed out the difference in old and new methods in amputation.

To hurry through an amputation, he said, is almost fatal, and one is apt to miss a blood vessel. Where the amputation is not performed immediately it is best to wait forty hours.

On the Lehigh Valley the railroad conductors are provided with appliances to stop hemorrhages. There has been a decrease of mortality resulting therefrom, and the injured come to the hospitals in much better condition then formerly.

The psychic element in shock formed an interesting feature of the discussion. The mental shock which a man receives in a railroad accident, especially if ground under the wheels, is often more fatal than the loss of blood. It was shown that persons injured in a smash-up at night, especially if in sleepers, are likely to receive less injury than, for example, the switchman who, with his foot caught in the frog, faces the express train rushing upon him.

This fearful shock is counteracted by stimulants. For this purpose Dr. Estes, who has been marvelously successful in his surgical work, uses strychnia instead of chloroform or ether.

Dr. R. H. Cowan of Radford, Va., also denounced strongly the using of whisky and brandy for stimulants on these occasions. They only tend to weaken, he said.

Another interesting feature of the day was the discussion of Judge Dailey's paper.

The Judge is widely known as a willing counsel for persons who have been injured in railway disasters or through negligence of any corporation, and he astonished the railroad surgeons by citing instances in which the surgeons had overstepped their professional duties to adjust claims in accidents advantageously to their employers, and to take notes of the accident for the benefit of the company's lawyers.

He held that such persons rendered themselves liable to criminal prosecution.

Dr. George Chaffee, Chief Surgeon of the Long Island Railroad and founder of the New-York Association, pointed out that the railroad surgeon is as liable to the patient for malpractice as any other physician, and can be sued. He agreed with Judge Dailey that the surgeon had no right to perform any legal functions, and depicted the difficult position of railroad surgeons who must constantly combat the lawyers who try to push through cases of alleged injuries.

Clark Bell and President Mitchell of the Medico-Legal Society also gave interesting talks. Mr. Bell laid particular stress on his contention that the railroad surgeon on the witness stand is supposed simply to describe the nature of the victim's injuries and the line of treatment, without drawing any conclusions, as though he were an expert testifying.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary established the fact that the society is prosperous and solvent, and growing in membership.

An election of officers resulted as follows: President—C. S. Parkhill of the Erie Railroad; First Vice President—J. F. Valentine of the Long Island Railroad; Second Vice President—J. K. Stockwell of the Ontario and Western; Secretary—C. B. Herrick of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; Treasurer—Theodore S. Mills of the Ontario and Western; Chairman of the Executive Board—Dr. George Chaffee.

TAMMANY HAS THE BOARD

Will Control the Canvassers of the Votes —The Seventeenth Senate District Count to be Decided.

The Tiger of Fourteenth Street is a sleepless beast. He begins to play politics just as soon as the polls are closed at one election, and keeps it up until the next election. He gives a regular continuous performance in politics. This was demonstrated yesterday, when Tammany quietly got control of the Board of County Canvassers, which will make the official count of the votes cast at the last election and give the certificates of election. Incidentally, Tammany will thus be able to pass on the T. C. O'Sullivan-Charles B. Page Senatorial contest in the Seventeenth Senate District.

The friends of Mr. O'Sullivan, the Tammany candidate, insist that the official count will show that he is elected, while the friends of Charles B. Page, the Republican candidate, insist that the count will show that he has been elected Senator. If Mr. O'Sullivan gets the certificate of election, he will get his seat, and if the Republicans want to oust him, they will have to do it after a hearing.

Another interesting thing about the organization of the Board of County Canvassers yesterday was the fact that President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was ignored wholly in the organization of the Board of Canvassers. For years the President of the Aldermen has been made Chairman of the Canvassers.

As soon as the Aldermen were sworn in, at noon yesterday, by County Clerk Purroy, as a Board of County Canvassers, they returned to the Aldermanic chamber, and organized for business. Alderman John T. Oakley was put in nomination for Chairman by Tammany. Alderman Henry L. School was nominated by the Republicans. Mr. Oakley was elected by a vote of 16 to 14. Schilling and O'Dwyer, the so-called O'Brien Democrats, voted with the Tammany men, and President Jeroloman was absent.

By its capture of the Board of County Canvassers, Tammany will be able to distribute about $2,000 worth of patronage for clerks and tabulators and an expert.

Charles E. Harris will be employed as expert accountant, and will act as chief tabulator. Mr. Harris filled this place last year.

The board designated Thomas T. Shay and Henry V. Lane as Sergeant at Arms and Assistant Sergeant at Arms, respectively. This was done at the request of the O'Brien Aldermen.

Chairman Oakley appointed the following committees:

On Contests—Aldermen Goodwin, O'Brien, Muhr, Hackett, and Randall.

On Corrected Returns—Burke, Muhr, Campbell, Goetz, and School.

The count will begin at 11 o'clock this morning. When the votes in the Seventeenth Senatorial District are being counted, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner and ex-Judge Edward Browne will look out for the interests of ex-Senator O'Sullivan, and Abraham Gruber will represent Charles B. Page.

It will take several days to complete the whole count.

SENATORSHIPS PROVED EXPENSIVE

A Number of Candidates Paid Rather Dearly for Their Elections—Candidates for Judgeships More Economical.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The following certificates of election expenses were filed to-day with the Secretary of State:

Hobart Krum, the successful candidate for Senator in the Twenty-seventh District, gave $2,000 to the Fulton and Hamilton Republican County Committees, $1,800 to the Montgomery County Committee, $1,500 to the Schoharie County Committee, and spent about $500 for other purposes.

William E. Scripture of Rome, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice, spent $886.

David Millar, Democratic candidate for Senator in the Niagara district, expended $225.

J. Henry Metcalf of Canandalgua, Democratic candidate against Senator Raines, expended $1,304.

William Church Osborne, the defeated Democratic candidate for Senator in the Dutchess district, spent $5,218, of which $1,500 each went to James Winkley and James Purcell, and $1,370 to the Putnam County Committee for legitimate expenses.

Attorney General Hancock's expenses were $762, of which $500 went to the Republican State Committee.

A. A. Van Inusen, candidate for Supreme Court Justice, spent $25. James W. Dunwell, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice, gave $100 each to Wayne, Monroe, Cayuga, Seneca, and Ontario Counties; $50 to the Yates Committee, and $150 to the Lyons Town Committee.

Hugo Hirsh, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Judge, spent $8,787, of which $1,150 went to campaign committees and $1,150 to D. C. Todd for advertising. E. A. Nash and Myron H. Peck, candidates for Supreme Court Judge, had no expenses.

E. H. Humphrey, candidate for Senator, spent $364.

Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster, who was defeated for re-election, expended $3,500 for assessment and expenses.

Alden Chester, successful Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Third District, expended $1,804, of which $1,000 went to the Albany County Committee and $500 to the State Committee.

George F. Lyon, the successful Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Sixth District, gave $150 each to the Madison, Chemung, Delaware, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Cortland, Chenango, and Otsego County Committees, and $200 to the Broome County Committee.

LAWRENCE BEACH HOTEL BURNED

The Loss About $20,000 and Insurance, It Is Said, Is Not Large.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Nov. 12.—The Lawrence Beach Hotel, a four-story frame structure at Lawrence Beach, just east of this place, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The fire started in the hotel stables, and before the local Fire Department could respond to the alarm the flames had reached the hotel and several outbuildings.

Woodsburg and Far Rockaway firemen helped the local force, but a strong northwest wind was blowing, and the fire spread to the cottage of Benjamin W. Hitchcock, across the roadway from the hotel. The cottage was saved after hard work, but not without considerable damage.

The burned hotel contained about 150 rooms, which were fully furnished. It was owned by the Lawrence Beach Improvement Company and was leased to John Duryea of New-York. The loss is placed at $20,000 and is said to be only partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not known.

INDIANS IMPEACH AN OFFICIAL

Samuel Grayson Ousted from Office by the Creeks.

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 12.—The Creek Council, which has just adjourned, impeached Samuel Grayson for using $18,000 of the two-hundred-thousand-dollar appropriation of the per capita payment without authority of law.

Judge James Towne of the Okmulgee district was tried upon impeachment proceedings for neglect of duty, but was acquitted. The impeachment proceedings against Principal Chief T. C. Berryman were set for Nov. 20, and against Auditor W. A. Palmer for Nov. 22.

Serious trouble is looked for in the Creek Nation.

United Press Accurate and Prompt.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 12.—The United Press election night stated that Haywood's plurality for State Treasurer would be about 175,000, and Thursday evening a table giving the full vote of every county in the State was furnished to United Press papers, which showed a plurality of Haywood of 174,442. The Chicago Associated Press papers Saturday morning (twenty-four hours behind The United Press) published a county table, which showed Haywood's plurality to be 184,102.

IN COL. KNOWLTON'S HONOR

A Statue to the Revolutionary Hero at Hartford, Conn.

CEREMONY OF DEDICATION TO-DAY

The Presentation Speech to be Made by Charles Dudley Warner—The Memorial Ordered by the Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12.—The bronze statue which has been erected by the State of Connecticut on the Capitol grounds, in this city, in memory of Col. Thomas Knowlton will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies to-morrow afternoon. The speech of presentation will be made by Charles Dudley Warner, Chairman of the State Commission on Sculpture, and Gov. O. Vincent Coffin will respond. P. H. Woodward of this city will deliver the historical address, and the invocation will be by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell. Miss Florence S. M. Crofut of the junior class of Wellesley, a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary hero, will unveil the statue.

The design is by the Hartford sculptor,

Statue of Col. Knowlton.
Will Be Unveiled at Hartford, Conn., To-day.

E. S. Woods, and the statue was cast by H. M. Mosman of Chicopee, Mass. The inscription on the bronze tablet is as follows:

In memory of Col. Thomas Knowlton of Ashford, Conn., who, as a boy, served in several campaigns in the French and Indian wars; shared in the siege and capture of Havana in 1762; was in immediate command of Connecticut troops at the battle of Bunker Hill; was with his command closely attached to the person of Washington, and was killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776, at the age of thirty-six.

There is not a male descendant of Col. Knowlton bearing the family name now living. The lineal descendants of the son, Thomas Knowlton, who will be at the unveiling, are Dr. Thomas Knowlton Marcy of Windsor, Conn., Mrs. Sidney W. Crofut of Danielson, and Miss Florence S. M. Crofut, also of that place.

Col. Knowlton left two sons, Frederick and Thomas. The former was with him when he was killed, at Harlem Heights. This son died a bachelor. Thomas, who was a mere lad when his father was killed, enlisted toward the last of the Revolutionary service and was in the Continental Army eighteen months. He married Martha Marcy. Only one child, the issue of this marriage, reached maturity. This daughter was Martha Knowlton, who also married a Marcy, her husband being William W. Marcy. Dr. Marcy and his sister, Mrs. Crofut, are the descendants.

The Revolutionary patriot, Col. Knowlton, left five daughters, three of whom left families. Polly Knowlton, one of the Colonel's daughters, married Stephen Fitts of Ashford; Sally Knowlton married Samuel Utley, and Abigail Knowlton became the wife of Thomas Chaffee, who settled at Becket, Mass. Samuel Utley also settled in Massachusetts. His grandson, Judge Samuel Utley of Worcester will be at the unveiling ceremonies. The Chaffee family, which has representatives in Ohio, will also have a number of members present.

The Hartford descendants of Col. Knowlton include Dr. Thomas K. Starr, Mrs. Minnie Rings of Palmer, Mass., Miss Cora Starr, and the Misses Mattie and Helen Starr. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at Wilson's Creek during the first year of the civil war, was a grand nephew of the Connecticut Revolutionist who was killed at Harlem Heights in 1776.

The statue which will be dedicated to-morrow was ordered by the Legislature of 1893. It has been erected on the Capitol grounds in the neighborhood of the statue to the memory of Gov. Richard D. Hubbard.

POLICEMEN LIFT A HORSE OVER A FENCE

The Outcome of a Case of Marital Infelicity at Newark.

NEWARK, Nov. 12.—In Justice Eggers's police court this morning was told the story of the theft of a horse and the restoration of the animal to its proper owner by a squad of police, who were obliged to lift the animal over a five-foot fence in order to accomplish their purpose. The feat was witnessed by over 500 people.

The trouble grew out of the marriage of John Tully and Miss Farrelly. They have not been married long, and a week ago they decided to disagree, and the woman returned to the home of her parents. Tully is a peddler, and so is his brother-in-law, John Farrelly. Both own horses and wagons.

When Mrs. Tully returned to the paternal roof she told her brother that she had given Tully the money with which to buy a horse. Her brother determined to have the horse, and last night went to Tully's stable, which he broke open, and took the horse out. He got the animal to his own stable and secured it before Tully heard of what had happened.

Tully organized a gang of followers and they went to Farrelly's stable and attempted to recover the horse. The Farrelly following appeared on the scene and there was danger of a bloody fight. Word was sent to the police, and five officers were dispatched to the scene. The officers, while the combating parties were menacing each other, went into the yard and took the horse out of Farrelly's stable. They then lifted the animal over the rear fence and turned it over to Tully. Then the officers had a struggle with Farrelly, who bit one of them on the hand before he submitted to arrest.

All the parties were before Justice Eggers this morning, but Tully refused to make a complaint against Farrelly, who was discharged.

TO RESTORE OLD FORT RALEIGH

Historic Works Erected in Colonial Days to be Rebuilt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 12.—The work of restoring Fort Raleigh, which was built on Roanoke Island by Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists, will begin immediately. It is one of the most historic spots in the United States. The fort and surroundings have been carefully surveyed. It is shown to have been laid off by skilled engineers. It is 135 feet from one bastion to another. A part of it yet remains.

In the restoration, permanent materials will be used and the fort will present, as nearly as possible, the appearance it did over three centuries ago.

The work of restoration will be done by an association whose members are mainly in North Carolina and Maryland, and of which Graham Davis of New-Berne is President.

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Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ERNEST GOGORZA, 50 Broad St., New-York, Managing Agent in United States and Canada for JOHANNIS, LIMITED, London.

MASKED MEN ROB EXPRESS AGENT

Twenty Thousand Dollars Taken and a Larger Sum Overlooked—Daring Work of Desperadoes at Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 12.—Masked men last night took $20,000 from the Wells-Fargo agent at the Santa Fé station here.

The Santa Fé fast Chicago train arrived at 9:42. The agent, George Krout, stepped on the platform to attend to the express matter, and, after arranging everything, waved his hand at the messenger on the train, and it pulled out of the station, south bound toward Pueblo.

The train was out of sight in a few moments around the bend in the road, and the agent was on the point of turning back into the station, when some one commanded: "Throw up your hands!"

Krout whirled around to see two short, thick-set and heavily masked men, each of whom held a revolver in his hands.

"Move quick and get into the station!" came the order.

The agent passed back into the room, where he was told to open the safe. This he at first refused to do, but the revolvers thrust in his face were too much for him. He started to say something, but was told to keep quiet.

The robbers on entering the place found a package containing $15,000 on the table. This Krout told them was all he had, but he finally admitted that there was $5,000 more in the safe. They forced him to open the strong box and give them the $5,000, but when he closed the door he shut in $35,000 that the robbers knew nothing about.

Krout was then compelled to undress himself, to go to bed, and cover himself up, while the thieves made their escape.

The place where the robbery occurred is on the outskirts of the town, east of the city, and is brilliantly lighted by great arc lights on all sides. The place where the money was kept was in a small house 200 yards from the station, and divided into two compartments.

There had been shipped by Wells-Fargo yesterday upward of $50,000 to the Cripple Creek gold fields, and the thieves must have known of it, for they were abrupt and seemed to know what they were doing. They escaped in the direction of Pike's Peak Avenue.

M. D. Andre, the Wells-Fargo head agent here, is in pursuit with bloodhounds.

ANOTHER OFFICE GIVEN TO ABELL

Elected Secretary of the State Firearms Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The action of Gov. Morton's commission to select a new firearm for the National Guard in appointing Henry E. Abell as its Secretary is being criticised by Republicans here. There are far too few places now without giving one man two, they think.

When Mr. Abell was defeated in his ambitions to be nominated for Senator he was made Secretary and Treasurer of the Long Island State Hospital at a salary of $150 a month. As Secretary of the Firearms Commission he is to be paid for each day he actually serves, the compensation to be agreed upon by the commission. While here Mr. Abell secured a check for $41,000 to pay salaries at the hospital.

Mr. Abell was chosen at a meeting of the commission this afternoon. The commission is working under an appropriation of $6,000 made by the last Legislature, and the new arms are to cost in the neighborhood of $300,000. The Adjutant General will formulate the instructions and regulations under which the tests of arms will be made by the commission at the State camp, at Peekskill. These regulations will be made public at the next meeting of the commission, which is to be held subject to the call of the President.

SAYS AGED SAILORS ROBBED HIM

Assailants of 73-Year-Old Frank West, Aged 68 and 74 Respectively.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 12.—A remarkable case of highway robbery was brought out in Justice Acker's court to-day by a complaint made by Frank West, seventy-three years old. West is an old sailor, and an inmate of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

He alleges that last evening he was robbed in Tyson Street, adjoining the harbor grounds, by Joseph Kelly, seventy-four years old, and John Lee, sixty-eight years old, both inmates of the harbor, who assaulted him, searched his pockets, and relieved him of $2, all the money he had.

Kelly and Lee were arrested to-day and were locked up for examination.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

WORK FOR DEMOCRATS—The bosses and the traitors in the party must go.
MORE "PLUMS" IN SENATE—Republicans propose to increase the number of committees in the New-York body.
LONDON'S SCARED PUBLIC—Gloomy forebodings of coming settlement tragedies.
CUBANS NOW AGGRESSIVE—A very hard blow to be dealt the Spaniards.
SHE IS NOW A DUCHESS—Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt's marriage to the Duke of Marlborough.
GORMAN KISSES THE ROD—He has no harsh words for the people who drubbed him.
A SOUND-MONEY VICTORY—Kentucky Democrats repudiated Wat Hardin's silver views.
FINEST OF HORSE SHOWS—The annual exhibition brilliantly opened Monday.
AT LEAST FORTY KILLED—Terrible result of a boiler explosion at Detroit.
BIG GREEN-GOODS RAID—Business systematized, but "confidential" circular venerable.
AN EARLY ISSUE OF BONDS—State officers preparing for work on the canals.
CLEVELAND AS A SPORTSMAN—Very fond of outdoor life, and expert with rod and gun.
CHURCH-EXTENSION WORK—Annual meeting of the Methodist Board, in Chicago.
A BIG STEAMSHIP'S FATE—Now only a prey for seaside relic hunters.
NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULE—Postmasters of consolidated offices in the classified list.
A SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICES—New-Jersey Republicans calling on Griggs for recognition.
ANARCHY IN EAST TURKEY—Strong forces of imperial troops prepared to fight Kurds.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Deep Cultivation of the Soil, by Henry Stewart; Winter Treatment of Cows, Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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OLD TRINITY'S VISITORS

Most of Them in Spring and Fall, but There Are Always Some.

ODD PEOPLE IN THE HISTORIC CHURCH

Country Shoppers, Newly Landed Immigrants, and Devout Worshippers Can All Be Seen—Two Who Never Miss a Day.

Trinity Church is beginning to be comparatively empty again after its regular influx of Fall visitors. "Old" Trinity is one of the curiosities of the city, as well as a church always open for the devotions of its members and the down-town public who desire such a place.

But Spring and Fall are the two seasons when the church receives its full complement of outside visitors. When the country people are coming to town with an insatiable thirst for Spring fashions, and later, when there is an equally fervent longing for new Winter cloaks, are the times when the sights of the city are taken in.

Women with well-filled shopping bags and presumably empty purses have been roaming through the church at all hours of the day for the last month or so. The Astor doors are one of the great attractions, and the visitors are anxious to know all the

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP

Congressman George L. Wellington Says He Is a Candidate and Confidently Expects to be Elected.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Congressman George L. Wellington, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, to-day announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Charles H. Gibson.

"I have decided to enter the contest for the Senatorship, and I expect to win," he said. "I have had tendered me the voluntary support or a large number of the members-elect of the General Assembly and anticipate no great difficulty in securing the party caucus nomination and the election by the joint session.

"There is no necessity for repealing the so-called Eastern Shore law before the election of the Senator. The fact that a resident of another part of the State is elected will be a virtual repeal of it, and in this instance it will be ignored. The United States Senate, under the Constitution, will seat any man who is a resident of the State, and will ignore the law in such a case, as it is clearly unconstitutional. Later in the session the statute probably will be repealed, as public sentiment seems to be against its remaining longer on the statute books.

"I shall make an active contest for the place, now that I have decided to enter the field, and have no doubt as to my success."

It is admitted that Mr. Wellington will have the support of Gov. Lowndes.

GEN. AGNUS MAY BE A CANDIDATE.

Sure to be if a Western Shore Man Is to be Selected.

Gen. Felix Agnus of Baltimore met ex-Senator Warner Miller in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Monday. Some one wanted to know whether Gen. Agnus would accept the United States Senatorship from Maryland. Ex-Senator Miller came to his rescue, and said:

"Why don't you say as I did when a reporter in Boston asked me whether I was a candidate for the Senate? I told him that I would answer him as Horace Greeley once replied to a similar question—'I never accept anything until it is offered.'"

Gen. Agnus said that, if the Senatorship was to go to the Western Shore of Maryland, he would certainly be a candidate. Then he said, in reference to the selection of United States Senators in Maryland: "From time immemorial the candidates for the Senate have been selected with reference to the shores, and, although many prominent lawyers consider the law unconstitutional, I am not willing that precedent should be disregarded in the matter, if it should jeopardize the future success of the Republican Party in Maryland. It would be a great and untold calamity if we should get into a scramble for the Senatorship and lose Maryland in 1896. And for this reason I advise that the time-honored custom be adhered to in this, the great hour of Republican victory. The Democrats have carried out the law, and have not tried to ignore it."

"Are there many Republican Senatorial candidates?"

"Yes; they are plentiful. On the Eastern Shore there are such prominent men as Philip Goldsborough, Robert Dixon, Charles Westcott, and Col. Mulligan. Those mentioned on the Western Shore are George Wellington, James A. Gary, Louis McComas, and myself. They are well-known and good men. Judge McComas is on the bench, but he would willingly lay aside the ermine for the Senatorial toga. Robert Dixon is a brilliant young lawyer."

WAS CARLISLE'S ELECTION LEGAL

A CONTEST IN THE SECOND DISTRICT OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Claim that the Successful Republican Had No Right to a Place on the Printed Ticket.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 12.—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met this morning in their rooms in the Court House and organized as a Board of County Canvassers by electing Supervisor G. W. Davenport of New-Rochelle Chairman and Supervisors T. F. Tompkins and Charles C. Haviland, tellers.

Just before they began counting Lawyer David H. Hunt, who represents Moses R. Crow, an Independent Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District, made objections to and protests against the board's making any canvass of the votes cast for George L. Carlisle (Rep.) for member of Assembly from the Second District of Westchester County on the grounds (1) that Carlisle was not a candidate for that office and the board has no authority to credit votes cast at the recent election for any other than candidates; (2) that Carlisle received no legal nomination from any regular political party or organization; (3) because John N. Stewart, having received the nomination for the office from the Republican Party, and having filed his certificate, having named therein no committee to fill any vacancy, and having declined the nomination, there was no power to fill such vacancy; (4) because the nomination of Carlisle, purporting on its face to be for the purpose of filling a vacancy, is void because not made pursuant to statute, and (5) because the decision of the County Clerk was final and not the subject of review by the Supreme Court.

The Board of County Canvassers received the protest, ordered it on file, and proceeded with the count.

This was somewhat of a complicated case. The original convention of the Republicans of the Second District was held prior to the reapportionment by the Supervisors, and nominated John N. Stewart for member of Assembly. It then adjourned "subject to the call of the Chair." After the reapportionment Mr. Stewart found himself living in the First District. He declined the nomination in the Second and was then nominated and elected in the First District. Then the Chairman called the convention together again. It was not composed of the same towns as the original convention. It nominated George L. Carlisle of New-Rochelle. The County Clerk refused, owing to the lateness of the day, to put the name on the regular ticket. Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court ordered him to do so, and he then did so, and Mr. Carlisle was elected.

Mr. Hunt says the nomination of Mr. Carlisle, on the face of it, purports to be a nomination to fill a vacancy. Under section 66 of the election law, as amended by chapter 810 of the laws of 1895, a nomination to fill a vacancy can be made only by a committee appointed at the convention that made the first nomination. There was no such committee appointed at the convention which nominated Mr. Stewart, so there was no power to fill the vacancy. Therefore it is contended that, despite Justice Barnard's order, all the tickets in the Second Assembly District were void and no voter had a right to vote for Mr. Carlisle unless he wrote Mr. Carlisle's name on the ballot. Mr. Hunt says he will contest the election of Carlisle in the courts, and, if necessary, take the case to the Court of Appeals.

WILL LOOK AFTER THE SCHOOLS

Commissioners and Inspectors to be Named by the Mayor.

There are seven School Commissioners and eight School Inspectors to be appointed by the Mayor on or before Nov. 20. They will serve three years from Jan. 1, 1896.

The School Commissioners whose terms expire Jan. 1 are Jacob W. Mack, Alexander P. Ketchum, Dr. Daniel S. McSweeney, and Hugh Kelly, all of whom were appointed by Mayor Strong, and Joseph H. Goulden, Charles B. Hubbell, and Robert Maclay, the present President of the board, who were appointed by Mayor Grant and not removed by Mayor Strong.

With perhaps one exception it is probable that all of these Commissioners will be reappointed. In the list of the School Inspectors whose terms expire Jan. 1 are six women appointed by Mayor Strong—Ellen Collins Francis, C. E. Wendell, Jessie H. Smith, Abbie Hamblin McIvor, Phyllis Leveridge, and Julia Pfingsten. They will all probably be reappointed, as will also Jacob V. Meyers, who was appointed to succeed Oliver B. Stout.

The other Inspector whose term expires is Stephen Thiery, who was appointed by Mayor Grant.

One Barry Boy Discharged.

Arthur Barry, seven years old, who, with his brother, John, ten years old, was assaulted with a cleaver by his father, William J. Barry, at their home, 765 Columbus Avenue, last Thursday, was discharged from the Manhattan Hospital yesterday and taken to the office of the Gerry society, to be used as a witness against his father. John Barry is still in the hospital, but he will be discharged in a few days.

SENATOR ALLISON AFTER ILLINOIS

The Iowan Constructing Fences in Chicago to Keep Harrison Out—McAlpin Slated for Second Place on the Ticket.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Local and State Republican leaders were much interested in the arrival this morning of Senator Allison, who is regarded here as one of the foremost Presidential possibilities. He came with Gen. David B. Henderson of Iowa, and did not register. He tried to evade newspaper interviewers, and when cornered said he was too busy to talk politics or anything else.

It is known that Mr. Allison spent most of the day in the company of party leaders whom he could find handy, and it is generally believed he sounded them on their Presidential leanings.

Prominent Republicans say the Iowa Senator is making a strong bid for the support of Illinois in the convention, and his visit, following close on that of ex-President Harrison, is taken to mean that the Senator is here to counteract any Harrison sentiment which may have been created among the party managers of the city and State.

The plan, which, it is said upon good authority, Clarkson is engineering, has for its object the nomination of Allison for President and of Gen. McAlpin of New-York for second place on the ticket. Inner circles have for some time been aware that a move of this kind was on foot, and last month when Gen. McAlpin was in Chicago, to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National League of Republican Clubs, of which he was elected President at Cleveland last Summer, he was jokingly questioned about it. To this questioning he made no reply, either to affirm or deny, and left the inquirers more convinced than before that there was much of truth in it.

SHIELD OF HAPLESS LITTLE ONES

Good Work of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday afternoon.

George G. Haven occupied the chair. There were also present President Gerry, Andrew H. Green, and Messrs. William H. Webb, Harmon Hendricks, Henry S. Allen, Dallas B. Pratt, Benjamin D. Hicks, Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., D. O. Mills, Philip Schuyler, and Wilson M. Powell.

The Superintendent reported the work of the society for the month of October as follows: Complaints received, 669; complaints investigated, 665; advice given in 4 cases; cases prosecuted, 280; cases convicted, 275; children relieved and sent to homes and institutions, 422; children clothed, fed, and cared for in the society's reception rooms, 276; cases investigated at the request of the City Magistrates, 159; commitment of children applied for, 262; committed after investigation, 138; improper cases, 124.

Had these 124 children been committed, they would have entailed an illegal expense upon the city—at the rate of $104 per year—of $12,896. This has been avoided by the action of the City Magistrates and the society.

A list of eighty new donators was presented, and forty-six new members were elected; a large amount of routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday in December.

Sales of Turkeys in Streets.

A delegation of poultry dealers called on the Board of Health yesterday to see if it would be lawful to open barrels of dressed turkeys while they stood in wagons in the streets to show them to retailers wishing to buy. The board is vigorously enforcing the law against exposing meat on the sidewalk, and the big displays of turkeys that used to ornament the butchers' shop fronts will this year have to be made inside.

The wholesale dealers told the board that they wished only to remove the heads from the barrels, and did not want to take the turkeys out. President Wilson told them that there would be nothing wrong in this.

A NEW SCHEME IN ALABAMA

Republicans, Populists, and Disgruntled Democrats Organizing a "Free-Silver-Honest-Elections" Party.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12.—Populists, Republicans, and disgruntled Democrats have begun the organization of an independent "free-silver and honest elections" party. The first positive step was taken at Athens, Ala., yesterday.

R. A. McClellan, an ex-Democrat, is at the head of the movement. He and others connected with the movement will try to have their scheme adopted by the State "non-partisan, free-silver and honest-elections" conference, which will meet here to-morrow.

The town is full of anti-Democrats of all denominations, who are caucussing to-night for to-morrow's pow-wow. Sibley of Pennsylvania and John H. McDaniel of Tennessee will address the conference. Effort will be made by Populists favorable to fusion with Republicans to resolve to-morrow's conference into a State Convention, and put out a Populite-Republican State ticket on the basis of the Athens platform inviting the support of all anti-Democrats.

A Message from New-York.

J. C. Manning of Alabama, President of the Southern Ballot Rights League, and M. W. Howard, Congressman from the Seventh Alabama District, who are in this city, have sent the following telegram to the "free-silver, honest-elections" convention, which will meet at Birmingham, Ala., to-day:

Every voter in Alabama, who looks with disdain upon the fraudocracy now ruling the State, should pledge that the right to a fair vote and an honest count shall be protected to every citizen. This determination should be a patriotic devotion to this cause and must prompt a mighty movement of all parties and all men who see the necessity for the maintenance of the rights of parties and the political rights of man. The co-operation of all who desire to restore republican form of government in Alabama is essential to success.

Mr. Manning says at the State Convention to-day a combination State ticket will be nominated in opposition to the party in power.

MEETING OF THE YALE CORPORATION

Offers of Scholarships Accepted—Vacancy in the Board Filled.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 12.—At the meeting to-day of the Yale corporation Prof. George D. Watrous of the Law School was promoted to a full professorship.

A scholarship fund of $2,000 was received from W. L. Learned of Albany, N. Y., for the benefit of a needy student in the academic department. The offer of Morris Steinert of this city to establish three scholarships in the department of music, yielding respectively $150, $100, and $100 per year, for proficiency in violin, organ, and piano playing, was accepted.

The fund lacking for the erection of the statue of ex-President Woolsey will be provided from the college treasury.

The vacancy in the corporation was filled by the election of the Rev. Dr. Edwin P. Parker of Hartford. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Edward A. Smith of Hartford.

Affairs of the Sherman Bank.

Whether the Sherman Bank will be dissolved or be continued under the old charter has not yet been determined.

H. L. Hotchkiss of the firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, representing the petitioners for a dissolution of the bank, stated at the meeting held before the referee yesterday afternoon that since the last meeting the proposition to settle matters out of court had progressed so favorably that it now looks as though the entire stock of the bank will be purchased and the bank continued. He therefore asked for another adjournment for thirty days This was granted.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; also excellent parlormaid; no objections to country; first-class Newport and New-York references. J. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; city or country. 74 East 119th St., dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will assist in other work; can sew; is fond of children; city references. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; best city references. Can be seen at 44 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in private family; good city references. M. C. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing if required; best city references from last place. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in a first-class family; best city references. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with waiting or care of children; good city references. M. R., 82 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; eight years' best city reference. S. H., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes to recommend her chambermaid, who is an excellent seamstress. 49 West 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; willing and obliging; good city references. D. B., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; best references. 987 2d Av., near 52d St. Mrs. Gillies.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing, obliging; will assist with waiting; best city reference. B. E., 100 West 53d St., Byrnes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; best city references. J. F., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a refined family; excellent references. 1,701½ Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamber and laundry work in a private house. 210 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with waiting; references. 219 West 33d St.; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; would assist at waiting; best city reference. M. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Best of city references; city or country. 523 West 48th St., care of Daveny.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; can wait on lady; best of references. 215 East 36th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID and PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. 426 West 47th St., Kelly's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; city reference. 323 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 152 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; best city references. M., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK and Laundress.—By two girls; references. 752 Columbus Av.; Brady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with laundry work and sewing. 814 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; willing. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. 849 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as competent chambermaid; good references. L. K., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wait on lady; good seamstress; best city reference. J. Johnson, 149 E. 126th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Mary M., 2 West 52d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting. 585 Lexington Av., Mackey's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By young girl, not long in country, chamberwork and sewing. 41 Vanderveer St., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35. 338 West 15th St.

COOK.—By an experienced Scotchwoman in private family; good references; permanent place; city or country. 339 West 17th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. 260 West 16th St., Glynn's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as plain cook; nine years' reference from last place; no objection to children. Meehan, 1,564 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and baker; good reference. 205 East 31st St.

COOK.—By good cook; thoroughly understands her business; lived with some best families; good city reference; willing to assist in washing if required. 308 East 36th St.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; take full charge of kitchen; do up dinner parties in style; in private family, with kitchenmaid; first-class city references. Ida, care of Mr. Skoglund, 235 East 88th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best of references; city or country. 234 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young American woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; personal reference. E. Arthur, 125 West 106th St.

COOK, &c.—By a German Protestant woman as cook and laundress; excellent baker; city or country; best of reference. 288 West 18th St., rear house.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two women together; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; wages, $25 and $25; good city reference. 222 West 35th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class French person, who understands her duties in all branches; good city references; wages, $35. Marguerite, 102 West 32d St.

COOK.—French; first-class; private family; understands pastry, bread, all kinds of cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. B. V., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good plain cook; small private family; willing and obliging; Protestant; reference. E. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as plain cook; small private family; neat, reliable; reference; wages, $20. P. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands cooking thoroughly; excellent baker; no objections to the country; best reference. 310 West 20th St.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good baker; willing and obliging; excellent references. 240 East 87th St.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for a first-class cook in either city or country; she has known her for some years. To be seen from 10 till 1, at 57 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a neat, competent, economical young cook; understands all kinds cooking; excellent references; city or country. Call, between 2 and 3, at 211 East 34th St.

COOK.—By superior English woman, who understands American, French and English cooking and marketing; wages, $35 to $40. E. S., 747 9th Av., care of Francis.

COOK.—First-class; German; understands German, French, and American cooking; in American private family; best references. 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; city reference. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; good baker; good city reference; city or country. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; two years' reference from last place. Can, Wednesday, 300 East 32d St., care of Wiklund. No cards.

COOK.—Understands good soups, meat, game, fancy dishes, pastry baking; personal city reference. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook and laundress; understands her business. M. S., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook or laundress in private family; city reference. 1,014 3d Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city references. 1,024 3d Av., care of Mrs. Day.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and baker; private family; city reference. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; eight years' city reference. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family. Call at 27 West 34th St., last employer's, from 10 to 4; no cards.

COOK.—By neat woman; good cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands gas range; references personal. 788 8th Av., 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; by neat, reliable French woman well up for good family dinners; very good references. H. G., 294 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best references. A. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; good baker; willing and obliging; best reference. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class young Swedish girl; in private family; best city reference. A. J., 235 East 88th St., care of Mrs. Skoglund.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist with washing; four years' reference. 118 East 63d St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; assist with washing or housework; private family; city or country. 315 West 20th St., rear.

COOK.—By good cook; good baker; good city reference. E. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. 627 3d Av., second bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and baker; good reference. 205 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—First class; situation wanted by English woman; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to large establishments, having been trained as kitchenmaid under French chef in nobleman's family in England; three years' good reference in this country; death cause of leaving; kitchenmaid and good wages expected. M. E., 110 West 14th St. No cards.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; take full charge of kitchen; cater for dinner parties in style; economical management; in private family, with kitchenmaid; first-class city references; last employer can be seen. Young, 243 East 32d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls in small private family; one cook and laundress; the other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 980 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Kevlyn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; best city reference from her last place; city or country. 425 West 42d St., one flight up, two days.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and luncheons; first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; understands her business; makes excellent soups and fine pastry; private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. L. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook; understands French and English cooking perfectly; cook by the day or week; private family; personal city reference. 217 West 31st St., Letter Box No. 4.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking and fancy dishes; takes full charge of kitchen; excellent baker; best city references. N. T., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an American Protestant cook; private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 62 West 45d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By well-recommended person; fine French or Swedish American cook by day or week; delicious soups, entrées; make menu; do marketing. Milanese, Box 368 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing, ironing, housecleaning, or any other work. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning; take work home; references. Mrs. Monaghen, 706 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will remodel or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 151 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, desires more engagements in private families; $2.50 to $3 day; imported models supplied. Louise Gauther, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants few more customers to go out by the day or to take work home. Dressmaker, 131 East 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; go out by day; good cutter and fitter. 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; terms moderate. T. A. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day or at home. 344 East 65th St., Reynold's box.

Governesses.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a highly cultured North German Protestant lady; visiting or resident governess. Can be seen from 10:30 to 1 o'clock on Wednesday, at 422 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By a kindergarten graduate as teacher in private school; two years' experience; would take position as governess; highest references. Kindergartner, 354 West 56th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a position for a young French lady who has been in her family for a year and a half as nursery governess; very highly recommended in every respect. 86 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated German nursery governess or as nurse; good references. 217 East 47th St. Miss Mayer.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young girl as nursery governess; city reference. 999 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring first bell.

VISITING GOVERNESS—By highly educated Italian lady diplomée, speaking English fluently; visiting governess or companion for some hours daily; teaches Italian, French, mandolin; also private lessons; city references. Alighieri, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a thorough housekeeper and good cook; in a gentleman's family; best of reference. S. M., 320 West 20th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant girl for housework in small private family; city or country; personal reference. 218 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent colored girl; housework, cleaning, or as laundress; city or country. Address, two days, A. M., 152 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable German girl, with best references, in small family in flat. A. Bigger, 61 Hudson St., Hoboken, second flat.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant girl to do housework; small private family; no washing; city reference. 555 3d Av., third bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable girl to do light housework or chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 318 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young Protestant girl; lately landed. M., 10 West 14th St., no cards; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Washing, ironing, or cleaning; scrubbing of any kind. Mrs. Gannon, 641 1st Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Washing, ironing, or cleaning; scrubbing of any kind. Mrs. Gannon, 641 1st Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, in private family, to assist with housework. 229 East 80th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework and cook, wash, and iron. 436 West 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a first-class general housework; city or country. 278 6th Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid or plain cook in a first-class family; best reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to do light chamberwork. May be seen at 58 West 37th St. between 10 and 1.

KITCHENMAID.—By neat, sober woman by day or week; hotel or restaurant. Mrs. Reynolds, 222 East 57th St., top floor, back.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid. 108 West 54th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser; seamstress; can cut and fit; sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has seven years' best city reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, 316 West 37th St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid and seamstress who lived with her for five years, and whom she can highly recommend, especially to an elderly lady or an invalid; city or country. 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; dressmaking; best city reference. 117 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in all her duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. M. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, educated French-Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; or as nurse to children over three years; city references. A. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class Swede; used to travel; speaks French perfectly; five years' best city reference. 347 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German maid to growing miss or lady; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds sewing; city reference. G. H., 733 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid; city reference; no objection to traveling. H., 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 20th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; first-class; wages, $20 to $25; best references. Maid, 78 West 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced American woman; best city references. E., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to find a position for an English girl as maid and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Present employer's, 77 East 56th St., between 9 and 11 A. M.

MAID.—By a superior English woman; will give her services as maid or nurse in return for passage to England; has good references from society ladies. L. S., 747 9th Av., care of Francis.

MAID.—By a French Protestant as maid for growing children; good dressmaker; good reference. A. M., care of Miss Eosandey, 635 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for an excellent seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1, at 8 East 10th St.

MAID.—By a French ladies' maid, or for growing children; good dressmaker; cut and fit; city references. Advertiser, 370 West 29th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced German; first-class hairdresser and packer; used to travel; best of city reference. X., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By Protestant person as maid to a lady and seamstress; city reference. A. T., 295 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID.—City reference. 327 East 33d St., care of Mrs. Trouve.

MAID.—Excellent seamstress, dressmaker, or nurse to grown children; state wages. Thompson, 450 West 29th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 485 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; can be seen from 10 to 3. S. N., 270 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; best city references. 342 East 37th St., one flight up.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—As excellent laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day as laundress or to do housecleaning; will do washing at home. Mrs. Torpy, 807 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork, or laundry work only; city or country; city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; a strong woman; excellent city reference. Can be seen at 113 West 53d St.; ring J. King's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress; found willing and obliging; good city reference. 352 West 12th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly experienced woman; first-class personal reference; wages, $22 to $25. 316 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in first-class family; has the best references; American preferred. T. H. K., 1,660 Avenue A.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; good references; city or country. M. M., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; best city references; five years with last employer. 134 West 28th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—By a young woman to take care of a baby and assist with other duties; not experienced; personal city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, S. K., 148 West 14th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class infant's nurse to take charge of and bring up on bottle; best city references; last employer can be seen. 134 West 28th St., third floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By trustworthy person in private family; many years' experience; best references. L., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Dorch's bell.

NURSE, NURSERY GOVERNESS, or MAID.—By refined German; speaks English and French; good hairdresser; wages, $20 to $25; best references. Freulein, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By Protestant; experienced and reliable; to take charge of infant or young children; good reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—Protestant; can take the entire charge of baby; bring up on bottle; eight years' reference; city or country; wages $20. M. H., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman, as first-class infants' nurse; competent in the care of feeding young infant; best personal city reference. A. G., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—First class; North German, (Hanover;) thoroughly competent; teaches German and kindergarten; best references. F. Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 25th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experience; infants' nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference, 606 Columbus Av., Dorchs, top floor.

NURSE &c.—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes neat; no objection to light chamberwork; city reference. W. C., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated girl as nurse and seamstress to baby or growing children; or assist with chamberwork. C., 905 6th Av.; no cards.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; assist at chamberwork or plain sewing; good city references; city or country; is willing to travel. M., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To growing child; speaks French and English; assist with chamberwork; good reference. Call, 52 East 34th St., before 1 P. M.

NURSE.—By a French girl, who arrived Monday on La Gascogne; to tend children, or any other situation. F. D., 215 West 36th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young girl to take care of children and assist with other work. 315 East 40th St., ring White's bell.

NURSE.—Had experience in the care of children; speaks German and English; best references. 108 East 4th St., store.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, living with her parents, as nurse in a private family. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, recently arrived, as nurse. 214 West 39th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland girl as parlormaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. K., 32 East 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good seamstress in private family or institution; willing to help with household duties; city or country; best reference. K. Jones, 173 West 68th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By English girl to do plain sewing; will go out by the day or take work home; can assist dressmaker. A. Tidridge, 319 West 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swede; city or country; best of references. M., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—Competent; cuts by S. T. Taylor system; good reference. 872 2d Av. McCormack.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; wait on lady or growing children or assist chamberwork; best reference. E. L., 329 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as seamstress in private family; thorough knowledge of dressmaking; reference, M. D., 874 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands family sewing, dressmaking, and children's clothes. A. M. N., 215 West 18th St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day or week; in private family. McDowell, 209 East 56th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires to secure position for Irish Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday morning, between 10 and 11, Mrs. John H. Stoddart, 110 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. 291 Amsterdam Av., between 73d and 74th Sts.; Smith's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, salads, serving of wines; is a good carver; best city references; wages, from $20 to $25. 211 East 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; can take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; city or country; excellent reference. 240 East 87th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Slightly Firmer Prices and Speculation More Active.

TRADING MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firm—Cotton Active—Coffee Lower.

There was a weak grain market early in the day, with foreign houses selling freely and local longs realizing, but the late Western news gave a stronger tone, and caused considerable local covering, with a firm close at an advance. Provisions were quiet but firmer. Cotton was unsettled and active, but closed higher. Coffee was pressed for sale, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	66½@	66¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @	36⅝
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling, uplands	8⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.90 @	..
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4½@	4¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	11.40 @	11.50
Lead	3.17½@	3.20

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ¼@⅝c on free foreign selling, weaker cables, heavy receipts, and local realizing, reacted ½@⅝c, with the West and on local covering, closing firm at ⅛c advance, with trading more active and chiefly scalping and switching. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 4,638,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a decrease of 392,000 bushels afloat, and in Europe. Spot was firm at ⅛c advance, and less active. Sales, 14,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat. Nominal quotations at the close; No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1⅛c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2¼c over December, No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1⅝c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3c over December, free on board. ...Clearances hence, 173,307 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 177,850 bushels; receipts, 187,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 233,954 bushels; in the interior, 1,506,387 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and firm at at ⅛c advance, with trading entirely on local account. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 66,000 bushels east of the Rockies. ...Spot was quiet and firm. Sales, 58,000 bushels, including, for export, 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38c, free on board afloat, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 38c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 36@36⅜c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 37⅛c, delivered, and 7,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38¼c, delivered. ... Receipts, 140,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 307,870 bushels; in the interior, 248,380 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 201,724 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 180,283 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without feature and almost neglected, with prices unchanged, to ⅛o lower. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 285,000 bushels east of the Rockies. ...Spot were fairly active on local account, with mixed easier, and white steady. Sales, 104,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c; No. 3 white at 23c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; for 11,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 24@24¼c; track mixed, 23@24½c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 24@28c for 85,000 bushels. ...Receipts, 169,200 bushels: exports, 140 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	2,590,000	64 @64⅝	64⅝
January	.. @	..	65¾
March	25,000	67 3-16@67¾	67⅝
May	3,380,000	67¼@67¾	67⅝
June	10,000	67¼@67¾	67⅝
July	20,000	67¼@67¾	67¼
Total	6,005,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	105,000	35¾@36	36
December	75,000	35¼@35½	35⅝
January	25,000	35¼@	35¼
May	75,000	35¾@35¾	35¾
Total	280,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	..	@	23
December	..	@	23½
May	5,000	25½@	25½
No 2 white—			
December	..	@	24¾
Total	5,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were more urgent and buyers held off, while prices were rather weak. Sales, 6,700 bbls, including 700 bbls Winter clear at $3.20@$3.35; 750 bbls patents at $3.75@$3.80; 2,500 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.45; 2,500 bbls patents on private terms; 250 bbls bakers' extra at $2.50@$2.85, and 300 bbls No. 1 at $3.10. Arrivals, 19,071 bbls and 19,799 sacks; exports, 8,447 bbls and 15,981 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,672 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@
Supers	2.65@$2.70
No. 2	2.85@ 2.90
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.25@ 3.35
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.45@ 3.50
Patents	3.60@ 3.65
Special brands	3.65@ 3.80
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	@ 4.00
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.80
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.50
No. 1	2.50@ 2.65	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.65@ 2.80	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.40@ 3.55
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and easy. Sales 500 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and firmer at $1.55@$1.65 per 100 lb. ...Buckwheat quoted at 42c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 44@48c; Western at 45@50c; feeding, 33@36c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Next year's delivery, Western, at 48@60c; two-rowed State at 58c.

OATMEAL—Fair demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.65; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 1 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here. State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.55; Saganmore, $2.55; Esmeralda, $2.50; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½@70c; coarse meal, 71@75c; fine do, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65@70c; middlings, 70@75c; sharps, 85@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The trading was unimportant, while prices were nominal....Clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without especial change for the day. There was absence of buying interest on the part of export markets, while the refiners left the situation to drift under the speculative temper. This demand for investment halted over 29c for prime yellow, while the holders of important lots felt that there was a possibility of the market finally reaching 30c, and were holding there. The speculators would also have taken good off-grade yellow at 28c, while there was none on offer under 28½c. The receipts were fair, but offered little for demand, or as chiefly sold ahead, at lower prices than those current, to either exporters or home consumers. Crude, in barre's, was at 24c as the selling price, with light offerings, while to 25c was asked for choice. White was at 32c. The mills were indifferent over selling; hence there was little crude in bulk on offer, although an occasional tank was to be had at 19c in Texas and at 20c at southeast sections. LINSEED was firm and in fair demand; American, 44c; boiled, 47c; Calcutta, at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was strong, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—Oil opened and highest $1.56; lowest andclosed, $1.54, both here and at Oil City. Standard's price $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—On the whole were a trifle higher for the day, although here and there for certain near deliveries prices were barely supported. There were fewer hogs arriving than had been looked for, and this formed the main reason for the strength. However, Chicago expects 41,000 head for to-day. The speculation continued dull, but there was a steady fair movement in cash stuff, and on export account, especially in lard.

LARD—The West was a trifle higher, or 2½ points, after selling up 5 points, and was fairly active in cash lots, although dull in the way of options, where November closed at 5.47½c, December at 5.52½c, January at 5.60@5.62½c; May was at 5.82½@5.85c, closing at 5.82½c. Here there was a little business in cash at steadier prices, although tank lard, to arrive, was bought comparatively cheap by the local refiners. Sales of 250 tcs cash at 5.90c for special, closing at 5.87½c, nominal; also 180 tcs, second-hand pks, at 5.85c. ...Of tank lard, one car sold at 5.85c, and 3 tanks at 5.30c at the West, to equal about 5.60c here; November quoted at 5.90c asked. City steam was unsettled; 5.55c was bid and 5.60c asked. Sale of 20 tcs as low as 5.50c, and 60 tcs at 5.55@5.60c. Refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 6.30c, and South American at 6.65c. Compound at 4½@4¾c, an to quality.

PORK—The movement here for export was more liberal and at fairly steady prices, with sales of 700 bbls mess. The West was a trifle better, about 2½@5c, and closed about steady, with fewer hogs than had been expected; November closed at $8.05, nominal; December was at $8.10 bid to $8.20 asked, closing at $8.15, nominal; January at 4.57½@4.62½c, closing at 4.57½@4.60c, or 2½ points advance; May at 4.82½@4.85c, closing at 4.82½c bid, or 2½ points gain for the day.

CUTMEATS—There was little demand here, and the cutters, while not holding large accumulations, were compelled to keep prices easy. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¾c; 10 lb average, 5⅞@6c; pickled hams at 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies at 5¾c.

BEEF—The shippers were steady buyers and for desirable tierced lots firm prices prevailed. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, 10@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19 for best grades and $15 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was an irregular market. Sales were made as low as $12.75 for two cars, free on board, in Chicago, while to $13.50 and even $14 was asked. Here about $14.50 was quoted.

HOGS—Were here at ⅛c higher prices, and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 64,548 head; same time last year, 86,856 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; sellers' views 10c higher; $3.35@$3.80; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,700 head; strong; 5@10c higher; $3@$3.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,781 head; higher; $3.10@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.30@$3.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.80. Cleveland—Receipts, light; light average and Yorkers, $3.60@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,968 head; $3.50@$3.65. Quotations here were 4⅞c for heavy, 5c for 180 lb, 5⅛c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, and 5⅝@5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was not much demand from the soap trade, but at the same time, as the melters were holding only small accumulations, steadiness prevailed over the price of city, which was 4½c, while for some special lots, 4¾c was bid, and declined. The country-made lots, to sell, were offered at easy figures, and 60,000 pounds taken at 4@4⅛c for pure to prime, the latter price more difficult to obtain.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the best selling price was 5⅝c, at which 25,000 pounds out of town were sold, delivered here. The city lots were held at 5¾c. Wants of refiners were small. For lard stearine a slow and unsettled market, with about 6¼@6¾c quoted for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were exceptionally active and offered freely, with prices influenced by the weakness abroad, and the close steady at 10@20 points decline. Havre was irregular at ⅛@1f down, and Hamburg weak at ¼@1¼ pfennig decline. Crop estimates continued heavy, and local longs realized.... Spot Rio was dull and weak at 15½c for No. 7, and 14⅛@15c for No. 8. Sales, 650 bags Maracaibo at 18c, and 350 bags Central American private terms, with 600 bags Maracaibo shipped to Europe....Opening Call. 11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 14.40c; 1,000 bags at 14.35c; February, 500 bags at 14c; March, 250 bags at 14c; May, 250 bags at 13.55c, 1,500 bags at 13.60c; total, 3,750 bags. Between Call and Close.—November, 1,000 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.35c; December, 2,250 bags at 14.35c, 4,750 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c; January, 250 bags at 14.30c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.20c, 1,750 bags at 14.15c, 2,250 bags at 14.10c, 750 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.20c, 1,750 at 14.25c; February, 1,250 bags at 14.05c, 500 bags at 14.10c, 750 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.20c; March, 250 bags at 14.05c, 2,500 bags at 14c, 250 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 13.90c, 2,000 bags at 13.95c, 500 bags at 14c; May, 500 bags at 13.60c, 2,250 bags at 13.50c; June, 250 bags at 13.55c; July, 250 bags at 13.05c; total, 31,250 bags. Exchange—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for February; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for February. May, 250 bags at 13.50c; January, 250 bags at 14.15c, (sold together.) Exchange—15 points paid to exchange 250 bags January for December; total for day, 37,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.20@14.25	12.60@12.65
February	14.10@14.20	12.20@12.30
March	13.95@14.00	11.90@12.00
April	13.70@13.80	11.85@11.95
May	13.50@13.60	11.75@11.80
June	13.20@13.30	@
July	12.95@13.05	@
August	12.75@12.85	@
September	12.55@12.70	11.25@11.45
November	14.30@14.45	13.95@14.00
December	14.35@14.40	13.15@13.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	305,989
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	14,785
Total stock in New-York to-day	291,204
Total stock in Baltimore	34,572
Deliveries yesterday	333—34,239
Total stock in New-Orleans	57,746
Deliveries yesterday	1,175—56,571
	90,810
Total stock in United States	382,014
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 11	113,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 11	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 11	48,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 31	8,000
	181,000
Total	563,014
Same time in 1894	484,553

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 15½@.

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2...2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31½	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @19½
Timor	23 @24	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Pajo	21½@22½	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	17¾@18¾
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18 @20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21½
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	17 @18	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@18¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'e to c'e	19 @19½	Do, white	18½@19½
Central America—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16½@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19 @20	Mocha	24½@25

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with a heavy business on local account, and influenced by Liverpool and New-Orleans. Liverpool closed at a decline of 7@7½ points, and New-Orleans was 12 points off, while crop estimates increased. The late dealings were at advanced prices, through free covering, with the close steady at 2@5 points gain over Monday. Spot was quiet at ⅛c decline. Sales, 112 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf	8⅞
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c off
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-Day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	8.33@8.35	8.31	8.25	1,800
December	8.34@8.35	8.35	8.29	13,700
January	8.39@8.40	8.41	8.25	160,800
February	8.44@8.45	8.43	8.30	9,800
March	8.48@8.49	8.50	8.33	172,800
April	8.52@8.53	8.51	8.38	7,000
May	8.57@8.58	8.59	8.44	20,800
June	8.60@8.62	8.58	8.40	1,100
July	8.63@8.64	8.64	8.55	800
August	8.65@8.67	8.62	8.52	500
October	8.35@8.40	8.30	8.30	100
Total				398,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	6786	9489	6272	..	..	..
N. Orleans	7085	12439	18473	..	..	..
Mobile	1179	1460	949	..	..	..
Savannah	4547	3457	3520	..	..	..
Charleston	1824	4378	1374	..	..	..
Wilming'n	1871	1532	1490	..	..	..
Norfolk	2274	2263	2816	..	..	..
New-York	..	400	2725	..	..	..
Boston	912	554	442	..	..	..
Phila.	244	370	119	..	..	..
West Point	1741	2523	2345	..	..	..
Total	27913	38817	43525	..	..	..
This day						
last w'k	24720	38292	38049	35055	20287	35161
This day						
last year	54530	80159	61060	55073	54145	57988

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A generally slow market, with new crop open kettle quoted at 30@36c, and old crop about used up.

N. Orleans cent'l, gal—		N. Orleans open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@18	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Foreign was in most demand, with a steady feeling noted on all grades.

Domestic—		Patna in bond	2½@3
Ordinary	3 @3⅛	Japan	5⅝@4
Fair	3⅜@4	Java in bond	@2½
Good	4⅛@4⅛	Java	3⅝@3½
Prime	4⅜@4⅜	Rice flour	2 @2¼
Choice	@4½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¼@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	60@ 65
Head	5⅝@6		
Patna	3⅜@4¼		

SUGAR—Raw was held steadily, but without demand....Refined in fair demand at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @3⅛
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2¾@3⅛
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅝@3½

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos	5¼
Cutloaf	5¼
Crushed	5¼
Powdered	4⅞
Coarse powdered	4⅞
Granulated	4⅞
Fine granulated	4⅞
Coarse granulated	4⅞
Extra fine granulated	4⅞
Confectioners' granulated	4⅝
Cubes	4⅝
XXXX powdered	5¼
Mold A	4¾
Diamond A	4¾
Confectioners' A	4¾
(1) Columbia A	4¾
(2) Windsor A	4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4¼
(4) Phoenix A	4 3-16
(5) Empire A	4 1-16
No. 6	4
No. 7	3 15-16
No. 8	3⅞
No. 9	3 13-16
No. 10	3¾
No. 11	3 11-16
No. 12	3⅝
No. 13	3 9-16
No. 14	3½

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for seven days: Beans, 6,486 bbls, including about 16,720 bags from California; peas, 4,675 bbls. Exports—Beans, 529 bbls; peas, 1,892 bbls. Imports—635 bags beans. The price of domestic marrow fell quickly to $1.50, but that rate has been more attractive to jobbers and a fair trade has followed, leading to a little steadier feeling at the close. Receipts are running lighter and the tenor of interior advices is a shade stronger. Exporters are not much interested. Mediums are not over plenty, but are quiet, and $1.45 is an outside rate for fancy Canadian. Most of the best marks of pea are jobbing at $1.40, but that price has been shaded 2½c in instances. Only a few white kidney arriving, which accounts for the full prices obtained. Export orders for red kidney have been too light to give the relief needed and values have declined; $1.30 is the asking rate for choicest lots to shippers, but dealers have bought a number of lots at $1.30@$1.32½. The necessity of moving stock from the primeval spots has made sellers more willing to accept the lower figures than to incur extra expense from storing. California lima beginning to arrive more freely and market falling rapidly. No trade in foreign beans. Green peas slow but steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.50; do, pea, $1.37½@$1.40; do, medium, $1.42½@$1.45; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, turtle soup, $1.65@$1.70; do, yellow eye, $1.60; do, lima, California, 5c@ $2.10; green peas, barrels, 85@87½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—A moderate demand, and confined largely to better grades, which rule steady; low grades rather easy and June creamery quiet, with some concessions necessary to force sales.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@	23
Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, firsts	20 @	21
Creamery, Western, extras	20 @	22
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @	21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	17 @	18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @	16
Creamery, Western, June extras	21 @	..
Creamery, Western, June, seconds to firsts	15 @	20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	21 @	21½
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	18 @	20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @	16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, extras	21 @	21
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	18 @	20
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @	16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @	14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @	20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @	18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	16 @	17½
Western imitation creamery, seconds	12 @	14
Western dairy, firsts	13 @	15
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10½@	12
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	13½@	14
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	12 @	13
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	@	14
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	12 @	13½
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@	12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	12 @	13
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	11 @	11½
Western factory, fourths to thirds	9 @	10
Western dairy, factory, old	8½@	11

CHEESE—The tone continued easy on a lack of buying interest.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	10 @	..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	10¼@	..
State, full cream, large, choice	9¾@	9¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8¾@	9¼
State, full cream, large, common to fair	7¼@	8½
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¾@	11
State, full cream, small size, white, f'cy	10¾@	11
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9½@	10½
State, full cream, small, common to fair	7¾@	9¼
State, part skims, small size, choice	7 @	7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @	6½
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @	6¾
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@	5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@	4½
State, full skims	2½@	3

EGGS—Fancy fresh were scarce and firm. Held fresh were fairly active and steady. Limed quiet.

State and Pennsylvania, fancy, new-laid	24 @	25
State and Pennsylvania, fair to good	22 @	23
Western, fresh-gathered, fancy	22½@	23
Western, fresh-gathered, fair to good	20 @	22
Refrigerator, Fall packed, per doz.	17 @	18
Refrigerator, early packed, prime to fancy	16 @	17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @	$4.25
Western dirties, seconds, &c., 30-dozen case	3.00 @	4.00
Limed, Western, good to prime	16 @	16½
Limed, Western, defective, per case	3.50 @	4.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for seven days, 39,491 bbls. The foreign movement has been a little lighter from this port, but offerings of fine grades have not been larger than could be moved with reasonable promptness, and for such prices have been well sustained. Medium and lower qualities continue dull, but are not in large supply. Fancy table pears are scarce, and occasional lots of fine variety from fruit houses bring good prices; but under grades and common kinds drag. Grapes have been plenty and tending in buyers' favor; rare lots of fancy Keuka Lake fruit bring a premium, but our quotations cover most sales, and the usual offerings are dull. Wine grapes slow and lower. Choice sound and dry Cape Cod cranberries are in moderate supply and held with much confidence; a good deal of damp and defective fruit here, however, for which it is difficult to find a prompt outlet. We quote: Apples, Northern, fancy selections, $2.50@$3.25; do, State, Snow, $2.50@$3.75; do, King, $2@$3; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.25@$2; do, Winesap, $2.50@$3; do, other Virginia red, $1.50@$2; pears, Seckel, per bushel, Fox, $2@$3.50; do, other kinds, Eastern, $1@ $2.25; do, Keiffer, Lawrence, &c., per bbl., $1.50@$2.50; do, common, late sorts, $1@$2; grapes, State, Concord, and Catawba, per small basket, 8@10c; do, per large basket, 16@18c; do, up-river, per case, 50c@$1; do, bulk stock, per lb, 1@1½c; quinces, per bbl., $2@$5; cranberries, fancy, large varieties, per bbl., $8@$9; do, usual kinds, good to fancy, $6.50@$8; do, inferior, $5.50@$6; do, Jersey, per crate, $2@$2.40. DRIED—Receipts, for seven days, 77,357 pks, largely California fruits. Exports, 20,051 pks. Since the October contracts were filled exporters have not been large buyers of evaporated apples, nor is the trading on home account quite up to the expectation of receivers, but supplies are not heavy and values are fairly sustained on the better grades. Sundried sliced apples work out slowly, and the advantage is with the buyer. Average grades of Southern and Southwestern coarse cut hold about steady, but prime Western and State quarters, heavy packed, have some call and rule rather firm. A car of chops sold, to arrive, at 2c; that price bid for more. Cores and skins quiet. Several lots of Georgia peeled peaches have moved out of first hands recently at 6½c, and the position is a little firmer. Raspberries still scarce and firm. Cherries and blackberries steady. California apricots fairly sustained, but prunes are plentier and easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, choice, 5¾@6c; do, prime, 5½@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4¼c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 1c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun dried, 11@17½c; cherries, 8@9½c; blackberries, 6@8c; blackberries, 3½@4c; apricots, 6½@12½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts have been moderate, and with a very good demand the market has ruled firm, advancing since our last weekly report. Fowls have worked up to 10c per lb, and chickens are selling generally at 9c per lb, with small sales reported a shade above these figures. Roosters in light supply and selling well. Turkeys arriving freely and meeting a very good outlet, with fine Ohio express lots reaching 10c per lb. Ducks and geese have had more attention, and prices show some advance. Pigeons in free supply and dull at unchanged prices. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10c; chickens, per lb, 9c; turkeys, per lb, 8@10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 20@30c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 10,425 pks. Supplies have continued to increase the past week, especially of turkeys, and, while quality shows a slight improvement, the bulk of the receipts still contains a large proportion of small, thin turkeys. Prices have shown very little actual variation. Selected all large have at all times during the week been possible at a premium, but for straight lots as they run 9@10c for dry-picked and 8@9c for scalded have been all that could be depended upon, while small and thin lots have had to sell from 5@6c upward. The colder weather West of late has caused a considerable proportion of the receipts to show up here in poor condition, as the ice has not melted and run through the packages, and many of the under layers have become more or less sticky. This is more particularly noticeable in scalded than in dry-picked. Fowls have not been over large supply, and choice large and clean-picked have been possible at a premium, but for average best lots here 8c for dry-picked and 7½c for scalded have been all that could be depended upon. Western chickens have been in larger supply, less active, and lower, with 8½@9c for scalded and 8¼@9½c for dry-picked extreme at the close. Weak by Spring ducks in moderate supply and about steady, but Western ducks plenty, dull, and easier. Eastern Spring geese steady. Squabs plenty and easier. We quote: Ice-packed turkeys, young, 5@10c; fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 5@5½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, 8½@9½c; do, scalded, 8@9c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 11@14c; do, Long Island, 11@15c; do, Western, 7@11c; geese, Eastern, 15@16c; do, Western, 6@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50.

GAME—Receipts of game birds have been moderate all the week. Grouse have become scarce and are a shade higher. Fresh quail run small and sell slowly. Canvas ducks arriving of better quality and a shade firmer. Venison has declined under larger receipts. Other game unchanged. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75@90c; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 30@85c; grouse, $1@$1.20; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2; do, frozen, $2@$2.40; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong Throughout and Close at Best Prices.

FOREIGN SITUATION MUCH BETTER

Help Extended to London Brokers—Handsome Gains in Railway Earnings—The Cotton Movement and Foreign Exchange.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market was strong throughout, and closed with many issues at the top prices of the day. The foreign situation was described in London dispatches as decidedly better, but it was explained that the improvement was owing to purchases being made from influential quarters. The additional announcement that several small dealers had experienced trouble and that "a few of the larger brokers had to be helped over the difficulty," when read in conjunction with the statement that the market had influential support, is not altogether reassuring, inasmuch as it arouses a suspicion that the situation is unnatural and that prices are being held for the purposes of liquidation. Nevertheless local traders took their cue from London and assisted the advance by covering short contracts and buying for the rise. There was very little commission house business done.

Aside from the foreign situation, conditions generally were encouraging. The recent reaction has carried prices down to a level where, in many instances, they must prove attractive to investors, particularly in view of the very satisfactory earnings of most of the companies. To-day's traffic returns show handsome gains in the first week in November for Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, Southern, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Denver and Rio Grande, Canadian Pacific, and Mexican Central. Cotton is moving more freely, and the supply of bills arising therefrom is becoming more plentiful. Rates of exchange, however, are maintained above the gold-shipping point, although, owing to light demand, they were somewhat easier to-day. The cotton market closed firm at an advance of 4 points.

The grangers and Louisville and Nashville were prominent features of strength. At the close Atchison was up a point; Northwestern, 1½; Rock Island, 1⅝; St. Paul, 1½; Burlington, 1⅜, and Louisville, 1¼. There was good buying of Atchison on a report that the Reorganization Committee had agreed upon officers of the new company. The Presidency, it is understood, is to go to Mr. Robinson, and the Chairmanship of the board will be filled by Mr. Walker. The general list sympathized with the movement in the international stocks, and at the close was materially higher. Missouri Pacific was up 1⅜ at the close, and other noteworthy gains were 1⅜ in Pacific Mail, 1¼ Wabash preferred, ¾ in Kansas and Texas preferred, and ½ in Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Chicago Gas scored an advance of 2½ points on quite large trading, and Sugar closed 1¼ higher. Leather preferred recovered 3¼ points of its recent sharp decline. Tobacco, General Electric, and Tennessee Coal and Iron moved up from 1 to 2 points, while Distillers and Western Union made gains of large fractions.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in somewhat better demand, and the supply was liberal. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, and 3½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand, but the supply was limited. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $124,181,033; balances, $6,982,097. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $328,131.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅝@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87½@4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅛@$4.89⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.86⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50 premium. Boston—5 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, nominal. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330
American Exchange	164
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
Continental	128½
Corn Exchange	290
Gallatin National	300
German-American	110
Greenwich	165
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	145
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	188
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	110
New Amsterdam	165
Park	273
Seaboard National	107
Third National	105
West Side	280
Western National	113

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	1
Balt. & Ohio	1½
Can. Southern	1½
Can. Pacific	3½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	2½
Ch. & Northwest	1½
Ch., Bur. & Quincy	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	1½
Ch., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½
Den. & Rio Grande pf.	1½
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1½
Dist. & C. F.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1
Gen. Electric	1⅞
Ill. Central	2½
Ill. Steel	1
L. E. & Western	1
L. E. & Western pf.	1⅝
Louisville & Nashville	1¼
L., N. A. & Ch. pf.	¾
Manhattan	1
Met. Traction	1
Mich. Central	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Minn. Iron	2½
Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Mo., K. & Tex.	¾
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	¾
Nat. Lead	1⅛
Nat. Lead pf.	1
N. J. Central	1½
N. Y. Central	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Pacific Mail	1⅜
Pullman Car	1
St. P. & Omaha	¾
Southern Pacific	¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
Union Pacific	¾
U. P., Den. & G.	⅞
U. S. Cordage	1½
U. S. Cordage pf.	1½
U. S. Cordage gtd.	2½
U. S. Rubber	¾
U. S. Rubber pf.	2
U. S. Leather	1½
U. S. Leather pf.	3½
Wabash pf.	1⅜
Western Union	⅞

DECLINED.

N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
*American Sp. Mfg., when iss.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	12¾	13½	200
American Cotton Oil	19	20	19	20	20	21	200
American Cotton Oil pf.	70	70	70	70	70	73	215
*American Sugar Refining	98¾	100½	98¾	100¼	100	100¼	20,880
*American Sugar Refining pf.	98	98	98	98	98	98½	202
American Tel. & Cable Co.	97	97	97	97	94	98	4
American Tobacco	88	89⅝	88	89	89¼	89½	7,200
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	10,981
*At., T. & S. F., pf., when iss.	26⅜	27½	26⅜	27¼	27¼	27⅜	900
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1	1	200
Baltimore & Ohio	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	57	60	100
Canada Southern	54⅜	55⅝	54⅜	55⅝	55	55¼	660
Canadian Pacific	56¼	56½	56½	56½	56½	57	100
Central Pacific	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	16½	75
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19⅝	19	19⅝	19⅜	19½	620
Chicago Gas, t. r.	63¾	66⅜	63¾	66⅜	66¼	66½	25,895
Chicago & Northwestern	105½	106⅝	105⅛	106⅝	106¼	106½	2,985
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	83½	85½	83½	85¼	85¼	85⅝	18,080
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41½	42	41½	42	41⅝	42	400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	74⅝	76	74⅜	76	75⅞	76	29,575
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126¾	127½	410
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75½	76⅝	74⅞	75⅞	75¾	76	7,435
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	34	32½	34	34	34½	1,520
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	100
Consolidated Gas Company	147	147½	147	147½	147¼	148	355
Delaware & Hudson	128	129⅝	128	129½	129½	130¼	1,660
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45½	46½	45½	46½	46½	47	400
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	8	8	8	9½	100
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	50	50	50	50	50	53	50
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20¾	20⅞	20¼	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞	7,860
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	96	97	20
Erie Telephone & Telegraph	60	61	60	61	60½	61½	200
General Electric	29½	31¼	29¼	31¼	30¾	31¼	2,500
Illinois Central	97¼	99	97¼	99	99	100	1,100
Illinois Steel Company	78⅛	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	78⅛	80	300
Iowa Central pf.	32	32	32	32	32½	32⅝	10
Laclede Gas	25	25	25	25	23	24¼	40
Laclede Gas pf.	83	83	83	83	80	85	100
Lake Erie & Western	23½	24½	23½	24½	24½	24¾	900
Lake Erie & Western pf.	75	75¾	75	75¾	75½	76½	505
Lake Shore	149½	149¾	149½	149¾	149	149¾	225
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	18	18	17	17¾	17½	18	710
Louisville & Nashville	52⅜	54½	52⅜	54⅝	54½	54⅝	9,595
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9½	10	725
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26½	27	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106⅜	106	106¾	106¾	106⅜	1,141
*Metropolitan Traction	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	100½	110¼	375
Michigan Central	99	99	99	99	99	100	126
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	23	22¾	28	22½	23	800
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	83	84½	150
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	52	52	52	52	53	53½	300
Minnesota Iron	69½	71¼	69½	70¼	70	71	553
Missouri Pacific	29¾	31¾	29¾	31¾	31¾	32	7,300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14	14¾	14	14¾	14¾	15	700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	30½	31⅞	30½	31⅞	31⅝	32	2,710
*National Lead Company	31½	31¾	31½	31½	31¾	32	230
*National Lead Company pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½	91½	199
New-Jersey Central	105½	107¼	105½	106⅞	106¾	107	2,485
New-York Central	99½	100	99½	100	99¼	100½	342
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	74	74	74	74	72	75	200
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	29½	31	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	10½	11	10½	11	11¼	11½	610
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	32¼	32½	32¼	32½	32¾	33¼	210
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5½	200
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	600
Northern Pacific pf.	15⅝	16¼	15½	16¼	16⅛	16⅝	700
Ontario & Western	15½	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	1,645
Oregon Railway & Nav.	20	20	20	20	20	24	10
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8½	8½	8½	8½	8	10	140
Pacific Mail	30	31¼	30	31⅛	30⅞	31¼	4,215
Philadelphia & Reading	12	12⅜	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	7,450
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17⅞	18¼	250
Pullman Palace Car Co.	165	165	165	165	166	167½	110
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6¼	6	6¼	6¼	6¾	1,000
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	510
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅜	41⅞	40⅜	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	500
Southern Pacific	20⅜	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛	22	700
Southern Railway	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞	2,100
Southern Railway pf.	35½	36	35½	36	35⅞	36	2,979
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	35	33⅜	35	34⅜	35	4,070
Texas Pacific	8¾	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	610
Union Pacific	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	1,020
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4½	5	4½	5	5	5½	600
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	695
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14⅞	408
U. S. Cordage gtd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30½	100
United States Express	42	42	42	42	42	45	15
United States Rubber	35½	37¾	35½	37⅞	37½	38	1,574
United States Rubber pf.	94	94	94	94	93½	93⅝	116
*United States Leather	13½	13⅝	13	13⅛	13	13½	1,380
*United States Leather pf.	68⅛	71½	68	71¼	71	71⅝	5,780
Wabash	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½	8	401
Wabash pf.	19¼	20¼	19¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	3,905
Wells-Fargo Express	95	95	95	95	94	100	150
Western Union Telegraph	89⅝	90½	89⅝	90¼	90¼	90½	4,311
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	13¾	14	1,710
Total sales							225,411

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs	67¾	67⅞	67⅞	67¾	67¾	68¼	2,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	...	...	100

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	Det, Mac & Mar L G	N Y, Ontario & W'n	St L Southw'n 2d Inc
2,000 ..... 110¼	5,000 20	Refunding 4s	10,000 ..... 29¾
Am Dock & Imp 5s	Det, Mon & Tol 1st	8,000 93	5,000 30
1,000 ..... 116½	2,000 ..... 127¼	North Pac 2d Coup	St Paul, M & M 1st
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	14,000 ..... 102¾	Con 6s, Redu to 4½s
When Issued	1,000 ..... 101¾	7,000 ..... 102⅝	4,000 100
2,000 ..... 72½	E T, V & G Div'l 5s	North Pac 3d Coup	Savannah & W'n 1st
8,000 ..... 72¾	5,000 115	33,000 72	Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ..... 72½	Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s	North Pac Cons 5s	8,000 65
Atch, Top & S Fe	3,000s3 102	3,000 ..... 36¾	10,000 ..... 65⅝
Gen 4s, When Issued	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	12,000 37	10,000 66
10,000 81	1,000 90	Trust Receipts	10,000 ..... 66½
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	H & Tex Cen Con 6s	10,000 ..... 36¾	45,000 ..... 66½
Trust Receipts	2,000 107	Nor Pac Terminal 1st	5,000 ..... 66⅝
10,000 78	Kan Pac 6s, 1895	5,000 105	10,000 ..... 66¾
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	5,000s20f 109¼	Nor Pac 1st Coup	10,000 ..... 66⅝
3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs	8,000 ..... 109¾	10,000 ..... 113½	St Jo & Grand I 1st
1st instlmnt paid	Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented	4,000 107	Trust Receipts
55,000 27	15,000 ..... 113¼	Ohio & Miss Cons	11,000 59
5,000 ..... 27¼	Kan Pac 1st Cons	4,000 107	5,000 ..... 59¾
10,000 ..... 27½	Trust Co Certfs	Ohio River R R 1st	5,000 60
10,000 ..... 27⅝	2,000 ..... 79½	10,000 ..... 102½	South Pac of Cal 5s
10,000 ..... 27½	2,000 ..... 79¾	Ohio Southern 1st	Consolidated
5,000 ..... 27¾	2,000 80	Trust Co Certfs	8,000 92
25,000 ..... 27⅝	Keokuk & D M 1st	10,000 ..... 46¼	5,000 ..... 92¼
51,000 ..... 27¾	1,000 107	10,000 47	So Pac, N Mex 1st
15,000 ..... 27⅝	Laclede Gaslight Co	5,000 ..... 47½	10,000 ..... 105¼
20,000 28	of St L 1st 5s	Oregon Impvmt 1st	Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 28⅛	2,000 95	5,000 94	5,000 ..... 96½
12,000 28	Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	Oregon R & Nav 5s	8,000 ..... 96½
20,000 ..... 28⅛	1,000 ..... 107¼	Trust Co Certfs	10,000s20f 96½
10,000b3 ..... 28¼	Lo, N A & Chic G M	4,000 90	1,000 ..... 96½
46,000 28	5,000 ..... 73½	2,000 91	2,000 ..... 96½
7,000 ..... 28¼	10,000 74	3,000 ..... 91¼	3,000 ..... 96½
64,000 ..... 28¼	Lo, N A & Chic Cons	3,000 ..... 92¼	Tex & Pac 2d Inc
Atch, Top & S Fe	2,000 102	2,000 93	1,000 23
Adjustment 4s	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	3,000 ..... 93¼	2,000 ..... 23¼
When Issued	1,000 ..... 98¾	Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000 ..... 23½
6,000 50	Metropolitan Elev 2d	2,000 ..... 105½	Tol, A A & N M 1st
Atlantic & Pac Inc	10,000 ..... 106⅜	Trust Co Certfs	Trust Co Certfs
3,000 3	Mich Cent Cons 7s	60,000 ..... 105¼	4,000 ..... 110¾
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	1,000 118	10,000 ..... 105½	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s
3,000 105	Mil & St P G M 4s	13,000 ..... 105⅞	1,000 80
Baltimore & Ohio 5s	Series A	5,000 ..... 105⅞	Un Pac Ext S F 8s
1885-1925	5,000 96	Oreg S L & U N Con	13,000 106
11,000 ..... 112¼	Mil & St Pl 8s 1st	Trust Co Certfs	Union Pac 1st, 1896
Broadway & 7th Av	4,000 ..... 110¾	15,000 ..... 58¼	7,000 108
1st Cons 5s	1,000 111	5,000 ..... 58⅝	5,000 ..... 108¼
6,000c 115½	Minn & St L Con 5s	5,000 ..... 58¾	Union Pac 1st, 1897
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	9,000 101	5,000 ..... 58⅝	24,000 108
2,000 ..... 108½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000 59	32,000 ..... 108½
Canada So 1st Gtd	500 ..... 87¾	5,000b3 59	Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000c 110¾	20,000 ..... 86½	67,000 59	31,000 ..... 106½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	10,000 ..... 86¾	5,000 ..... 59¼	6,000 ..... 109¾
35,000 ..... 79¾	5,000 ..... 86⅞	5,000 ..... 59¾	1,000 ..... 109½
4,000 ..... 79¾	16,000 87	Oreg S L & Utah N	18,000 ..... 109¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	5,000 ..... 86¾	Collat Trust 5s	15,000 ..... 109¼
1,000 109	1,000 87	10,000 29	Union Pac 6s, 1899
Ches & Ohio 1st	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	Ott, C F & St P 1st	14,000 ..... 109½
Series A	15,000 ..... 61½	1,000 ..... 103¾	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
3,000 ..... 118¼	2,000 ..... 61¼	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	80,000 88
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s	3,000 61	Trust Co Certfs	5,000 ..... 88¼
4,000 ..... 103¼	10,000 ..... 61½	3,000 36	10,000 ..... 88¼
1,000 104	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	5,000 ..... 88¾
Chic, Bur & Quincy	6,000 92	2,000 88	5,000 ..... 88⅝
Nebraska Ext 4s	6,000 ..... 92½	Trust Co Certfs	5,000 ..... 88¾
3,000 ..... 89¾	6,000 93	10,000 ..... 78¾	5,000 ..... 88⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	30,000 ..... 78¾	U S Cordage Co 1st
10,000s20f 110⅝	1,000 82	Phila & Reading 1st	Trust Receipts
1,000 ..... 110⅝	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	Pref Inc	3,000 ..... 41¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st	3,000 ..... 64½	46,000 30	15,000 ..... 42½
Trust Co Certfs	2,000 65	5,000 ..... 30¼	Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 44¾	Nash, C & St L Con	5,000 ..... 30¾	2,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 45	10,000s20f 102⅝	5,000 31	Wabash R R 2d
5,000 ..... 45¼	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	15,000 ..... 31½	7,000 ..... 76½
20,000 ..... 45½	5,000 ..... 103¼	2d Pref Inc	Wabash Deb, Ser B
2,000 ..... 45¾	5,000 103	5,000 ..... 17½	2,000 27
3,000 ..... 45⅝	1,000 ..... 102¾	10,000 18	20,000 ..... 27½
4,000 ..... 45¾	N Y Elevated 1st	5,000 ..... 17¾	West Shore Gtd 4s
Chic & Northwestern	11,000 108	5,000 ..... 17¾	2,000s20f 106¼
25-Year Deb 5s	N Y, Lake E & W'n	3d Pref Inc	1,000c 106¾
1,000 107	New 2d Consol, J	6,000 12	1,000 ..... 106⅞
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	P M & Co or D M	Rio Grande W'n 1st	9,000 107
5,000 ..... 104⅜	& Co Ctfs, Stmpd	7,000 76	Registered
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	15,000 ..... 74½	7,000 ..... 76¼	1,000 ..... 106⅝
4,000 97	3,000 ..... 74⅝	7,000 ..... 76⅝	Wiscon Cent Co 1st
Col, H V & T G M 6s	7,000s10f 74⅝	5,000 ..... 76¾	Trust Co Certfs
4,000 92	10,000 ..... 74⅝	St L & Iron Mt 5s	10,000 ..... 54½
10,000 92	13,000 ..... 74⅝	⅞⅛ ..... 000'T	23,000 55
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	North Pac 1st Coup	St L Southwn 1st	10,000 ..... 54¾
3,000 ..... 89⅞	3,000 ..... 117¼	10,000 ..... 72½	30,000 55
1,000 90	1,000 117	10,000 ..... 72¾	5,000 ..... 54⅝
Total sales	4,000s20f 117¼	15,000 73	19,000 ..... 54¼
		25,000 73	

Total sales $2,149,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	152
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	59½	64
American Coal	100	125
American District Tel.	35	40
American Express	115	117
American Tobacco pf.	104	108
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
*Bay State Gas	20¾	21¾
B. & So. Ill. pf.	130½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1½
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	160	..
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	46¾	47½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	102
Chic. & Northwestern pf.	146	150
Cleveland, L. & W. pf.	59	62½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165½	..
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	3½	4¼
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev., pf.	3½	40
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	98	..
Col., H. V. & T.	20¼	21
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	57½	62
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	83	..
Delaware, Lack. & West.	167	169
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅝	14
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	6¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	12½
Evansville & Terre Haute	28½	30
Great Northern, pf.	118	124
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	¾	⅞
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	¾	⅞
Homestake	80	82
Houston & Texas	5½	8½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17½	..
Iowa Central	9¾	10
Kanawha & Michigan	6½	7½
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	..
King, & Pem.	3	5
Long Island	83½	85½
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	17	22
Utica & B. River	150	..
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Western Union Beef	10¼	11½
W. & L. E. pf.	40¾	45
Wisconsin Central	4½	5¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	98¾	100¼	98⅝	100	11,500
Am. Tobacco	87⅞	89¼	87⅞	89¼	440
A., T. & S. F.	16⅞	17¾	16⅞	17¾	1,860
Ark. C. Imp.	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	20
Chicago Gas	63¾	66¼	63⅜	66¼	5,860
C., R. I. & P.	74⅝	76	74⅝	75⅞	2,080
Chi., B. & Q.	83½	85⅝	83½	85⅞	7,940
C., M. & St. P.	74⅜	76	74⅝	75⅞	14,020
Cent. of N. J.	106¾	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	110
Chi. & North.	106	106½	106	106	60
Dist. & C. F.	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	850
Gen. Electric	29⅜	31¼	29⅜	30⅝	720
L. I. Traction.	17	17	17	17	10
Total sales					84,200

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 4s, 2d cfs.	27½	27½	27½	27½	$15,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s cfs.	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	5,000
Rio G., W. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	5,000
Total sales					59,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	700
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Total sales					1,400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	57¼	57⅝	57	57⅝	451,000
May option	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	107,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	161½	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	50	60
American Surety Company	215	221
American Typefounders'	3½	4½
American Typefounders'

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed on and after November 1st, 1895, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, as provided in the Plan of Reorganization. Upon past due coupons cashed by the Committee, Certificates representing Compound Interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY
First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, JR.,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Meetings and Elections.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the "Home," 487 Hudson St., TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1895, at 4:00 P. M. LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary.

Dividends.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable in cash on and after Nov. 30, 1895, to shareholders, as registered on the books of the Company at 4 P. M., Oct. 31, 1895.

On Saturday, Nov. 30, dividends will be paid to women.

Checks for dividend will be mailed to shareholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBERT W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway. 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of th. Executors of the Estate of James S. Cushman.)

100 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.
28 shs. Coney Island Jockey Club.
50 shs. Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. R. R.
15 shs. National Exhibition Co.
100 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
220 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
11 shs. United States Trust Co.
117 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
100 shs. General Electric Co.
100 shs. Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Prefd.
$10,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Bds., 1929.
$10,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 6 p. c., 1929.
$34 National Exhibition Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1897.
$9,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$28,000 Union Pacific R. R. Coll. Trust Gold Notes, 1894.
$5,000 General Electric Co. 5 p. c. Gold Deb. Bds., 1922.
$8,000 Citizens' Gas Light Co. B'klyn 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$3,000 Pittsburg & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
$5,000 Hormiguero Central Co. 8 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$10,000 Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo R. R. 5 p. c. Consld Bds., 1931.
(By order of Executors.)
$3,000 Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City R. R. 1st Mtge. Bds. (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$2,000 Utah Southern R. R. 7 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1909.
$3,000 Utah Southern R. R. Extn. 1st 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$1,000 N. Y., Sus. & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1940.
$310 Houston, East & West Texas R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., scrip (Trust Co. Ctf.).
$855 Texas & Pacific R. R. 2d Mtge. Bds., scrip.
$231.75 Tex. & Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. Bd., scrip.
10 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Long Island Bank of Brooklyn.
41 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R.
$40 N. Y., Ontario & Western scrip.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Ex., (dues paid.)
(By order of Trustees.)
200 shs. Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny R. R. Guar.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
17½ shs. National Horse Show Asso. of America "Limited."
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$10,000 Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Extended 1st Mtge. Guar. 4½ p. c. Gold Bds., 1941.
9 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R., Guar.
145 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R., Guar.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
$1,000 Southern R'way 1st 5 p. c. Bd., 1994.
20 shs. Albany Publishing Co. (Hypd.)
$2,000 Jarvis Conklin Mtge. Deb. (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$12,000 Cinn., Ham. & Ind. R. R. 1st 7, Guar., 1903.
$2,000 Jeff., Mad. & Ind. R. R. 1st 7 p. c., 1906.
20 shs. National Union Bank.
20 shs. People's Trust Co., Brooklyn.
50 shs. N. Y. & East River Gas Common.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
20 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.
9 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
13 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.

CHARLES RICE IS CAPTURED

Man Accused of Murder in New-Jersey Arrested in Cleveland.

NEWARK, Nov. 12.—Word was received by the police of this city to-day that Charles Rice, who is wanted here for the alleged murder of Maggie Rice, alias McGrath, about two months ago, had been arrested in Cleveland, and that he had been committed to jail for three months at that place on a charge of intoxication in order that the police of this city might have a chance to bring him here.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of November, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,177,228.29
Gold bullion	54,112,250.39
Total	$143,289,478.68
Outstanding gold certificates	50,471,889.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	100,890.00
Total	$50,370,999.00
Balance	$92,918,479.68
Standard silver dollars	$348,285,355.00
Silver bullion	673,904.10
Total	$348,958,959.10
Outstanding silver certificates	344,460,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,483,128.00
Total	$334,977,376.00
Balance	13,981,583.10
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$16,446,608.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25
Total	$140,448,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	140,448,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$108,630,132.26
Outstanding currency certificates	57,835,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,855,000.00
Total	$55,980,000.00
Balance	52,650,132.26
Treasury notes of 1890	$25,275,940.00
National bank notes	6,258,536.43
Fractional silver coin	13,800,218.85
Fractional currency	111.79
Minor coin	1,115,554.05
Deposits in National banks	15,137,350.46
Bonds and interest paid	2,478,048.88
Total	$63,565,759.96
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,752,269.29
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,637,796.00
Disbursing officers' balances	27,262,553.13
Post Office Department account	2,617,142.32
Miscellaneous items	1,432,546.00
Total	$44,702,306.74
Balance	18,863,453.22
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$178,413,648.51

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$224,548.75	$4,380,516.56	$62,523,570.62
Internal revenue	279,226.08	5,382,655.47	55,929,757.58
Miscellaneous	29,339.92	616,880.67	5,400,546.30
Total	$533,114.75	$10,380,052.70	$123,853,873.50

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$457,000.00	$2,291,000.00	$34,980,183.16
War	25,000.00	1,480,000.00	28,600,317.58
Navy	201,000.00	642,000.00	9,542,392.61
Indians	9,000.00	253,000.00	4,225,506.83
Pensions	400,000.00	7,751,000.00	55,407,161.10
Interest	61,000.00	1,786,000.00	16,407,895.70
Total	$1,153,000.00	$14,203,000.00	$144,163,155.98
Excess of expenditures over receipts	619,885.25	3,822,947.30	20,309,282.48

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$900.00	$350,330.00	$1,851,524.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,551.00	410,441.50	3,564,506.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes (Since 1879.)	Tr's'y Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$311,708,642	$76,412,297	$388,180,939
This f'cal yr	38,888,018	1,687,357	40,578,570
This month.	736,286	116,116	900,851
This day	64,830	150	64,980

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.15	.14
Belcher	.31	.35
Best & Belcher	.72	.75
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.31
Bulwer	.06	.06
Challar	.27	.24
Con. Cal. & Va	2.50	2.55
Crown Point	.32	.32
Gould & Curry	.33	.34
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Mexican	.55	.54
Mono	.10	.10
Ophir	1.25	1.30
Potosi	.54	.55
Savage	.43	.46
Sierra Nevada	.79	.81
Union Consolidated	.63	.62
Utah	.06	.08
Yellow Jacket	.28	.35

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 12.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.42	.42
Anaconda	.63½	.68
Portland	2.02	2.02
Argentum	.49	.49
Isabella	.32½	.33
Union	.26	.25½
Consolidated	.16½	.16½
Summit	.23	.23
Pharmacist	.14	.13½

BANK STOCK ASSESSMENT

An Important Opinion by Attorney General Hancock.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTED POINTS

Assessments Should Be Made Against the Individual Stockholders and Only in the District Where the Bank is Situated.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The Attorney General was recently asked for a construction of the banking law on these questions:

1. Should the stock of a National bank be assessed to the bank or to each individual stockholder?

2. From whom should the tax be collected, the bank in bulk, or each individual stockholder?

3. Providing the Assessors assess bank stock to individuals opposite their names as personal property, can the different school districts in which such persons reside place the same on their tax roll and collect it, or is the school district in which the bank is situated entitled to that assessment?

Deputy Attorney General Parsons looked into the matter carefully, and as a result of his labors the Attorney General has rendered this opinion:

1. The Federal statutes provide that "nothing herein shall prevent all the shares of any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of such State and that the shares of any National banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere." (U. S. Revised Statutes, Sec. 5219.)

Section 318 of Chapter 409, Laws of 1882, makes the following provision for taxation of bank stock: "The stockholders in every bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State, or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholders in the assessment of taxes at the place, city, town, or ward where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether the said stockholders reside in said place, city, town, or ward, or not; but in the assessment of said shares each stockholder shall be allowed all the deductions and exceptions allowed by law in assessing the value of other taxable personal property owned by individual citizens of this State, and the assessment and taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is made or assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. In making such assessment there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to such value as is the assessed value, of the real estate of the bank or banking association, and in which any portion of their capital is invested in which said shares are held, to the whole amount of the capital stock of said bank or banking association." (See also Section 318, Chapter 409, Laws of 1882.)

Section 313 of the above law, as amended by Chapter 714, Laws of 1892, requires a full list of the names, number of shares of stock, and residence of the stockholders of such banks or banking associations to be kept in its business office for the inspection of the officers authorized to assess taxes, and the managing officer or officers of such bank or banking association are required to furnish a statement thereof to the assessing officers in the town or ward where such bank or banking association is located, when so requested.

In the case of the National Bank of Commonwealth, (9 Wall, 353,) the Court says, concerning the law first above quoted, which permits the States to tax the shares of such bank, it "is made to us to show that the tax must be collected of the shareholders directly. * * * But we are of opinion that, while Congress intended to limit State taxation to the shares of the bank, distinguished from its capital, and to provide against a discrimination in taxing such bank shares unfavorable to them, as compared with the shares of other corporations and moneyed capital, it did not intend to prescribe to the State the mode in which the tax should be collected." (See, also, Williams vs. Weaver et al., 75 N. Y., 35, 37.)

2. Sec. 314 of Chapter 409, Laws of 1883, as amended by Chapter 714, Laws of 1892, provides: "When the owner of stock in any bank or banking association organized under the laws of this State or of the United States shall not reside at the same place where the bank or banking association is located, the collector and County Treasurer shall, respectively, have the same powers as to collecting the tax to be assessed by this act as they have by law when the person assessed has removed from the town, ward, or county in which the assessment was made, and the County Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, or other officer authorized to receive such tax from the collector, may, all or either of them, have an action to collect the tax from the avails of the sale of his, her, or their shares of stock, and the tax on the shares of said stock shall be and remain a lien thereon from the day when the property is by law assessed till the payment of said tax, and if transferred after such day the transfer shall be subject to such lien. The County Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, or other officer authorized to receive such tax, on default or neglect to pay the same, may, by action in any court of record, foreclose said constructive and statutory lien, and may also pursue the same remedies as now provided by law for enforcing payment of personal taxes against residents."

Additional provision is made for the collection of taxes assessed against owners of bank stock, as follows:

"For the purpose of collecting the taxes to be assessed under the last three preceding sections of this act, and in addition to any other law of this State not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States relative to the imposition of assessment and collection of taxes, it shall be the duty of every such bank or banking association and the managing officer or officers thereof, to retain, and within thirty days after declaring the same to pay over to the Collector, County Treasurer, or Receiver of Taxes, so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such stockholder as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of the last three preceding sections of this act, unless it shall be made to appear to such officer or officers that such taxes have been paid previously by the shareholders."

3. The stockholder is only assessable on his bank stock in the place where the bank is located, and at no other place, and in making a school assessment persons residing in the school district are not assessable on their shares of bank stock unless the bank is in the same assessment district in which such stockholder resides.

I am therefore of the opinion that assessment on bank stock should be made against the individual stockholder only by the assessing officers at the place where the bank is located. That collection can be made from non-resident stockholders by action, and a lien on the full shares owned by such delinquent attaches from the time of assessment; or, if there be any unpaid dividend due on his stock, the bank officers should first apply it upon the payment of the tax. That a holder of bank stock is only assessible in the town or ward in which the bank is located.

It is believed that the foregoing opinion will result in saving much confusion.

COFFEE EXCHANGE'S NEW BUILDING

Possible Revenue to be Derived and the Expenses Incurred.

Members of the Coffee Exchange received yesterday a report on the completion of their new building from the committee in charge of that work. The committee had been authorized to expend $225,000 for construction and $10,000 for furnishings. It spent $229,060.17, of which $221,867.88 went into construction and $7,192.34 into furnishings.

Rentals from sixty-seven offices, two stands, and one basement amount to $25,513. There remain vacant forty-nine rooms, held at $14,846, and the ground floor, held at $14,500. With the building fully rented the revenue should be $54,899. Maintenance charges are $10,500, taxes and water rates are $5,000, and interest at 4 per cent. on a mortgage of $280,000 is $11,200, making total charges $31,700. This provides a possible revenue of $23,159 on an actual outlay of $190,000 of Exchange funds.

In addition, the Exchange will have board room and offices free of rent. They are worth $15,000 a year, on the basis of rents paid for other offices in the building. With the present vacancies, of an estimated rental value of $29,346, the Exchange is paying for its own quarters at the rate of $6,187 per year.

REPORT ON THE VACATION SCHOOLS

Superintendent Locke Gives Data of Progress and Economy.

The report of William W. Locke, as Superintendent of the Vacation Schools of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, shows that the six schools have received $5,588.40, and that the average daily attendance was 3,819 scholars.

The average daily expense was therefore 5.6 cents, as against 11.7 cents for 1894.

The Department of Schools and Institutions of the association, which has had charge of the work, consists of James A. Scrymser, Charles D. Dickey, Jr., De Witt J. Seligman, Robert S. Minturn, and Pierce Jay.

Mayor Strong Still Indisposed.

Mayor Strong's gout still detained him at home yesterday. Secretary Job E. Hedges said he expected that he would be at his office to-day. As soon as he comes down town he will swear in the new Park Commissioners.

BROOKLYN'S NEED OF SCHOOLS

Committee Plans for Buildings and Additions Where They See There Is Great Demand.

The Brooklyn Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, passed resolutions on the death of Dr. John Lloyd Zabriskie, and adjourned until Friday afternoon.

President Swanstrom has submitted a letter to the board regarding a new schoolhouse. The Schoolhouse Committee reports:

The building operations conducted during the current year under the direction of your board are more extensive than in any previous year of your history. Before the close of the year 13,593 sittings will have been added to the schools. Since Jan. 1 the following schools and additions to schools have been opened:

School.	Ward.	Class-rooms.	Sittings.
No. 88	18	24	1,422
No. 97	31	4	906
No. 100	31	10	971
No. 106	28	25	1,300
No. 107	22	25	1,378
No. 23, addition	15	25	1,169
No. 26, addition	25	20	904
No. 43, addition	16	18	1,034
No. 55, addition	21	22	1,117

The following schools will be opened before the close of the year:

School.	Ward.	Class-rooms.	Sittings.
No. 108	26	44	2,172
No. 109	26	26	1,560
No. 2, addition	8	12	600

The committee also stated that in many locations the school accommodations are inadequate. The report says of this fact:

On Sept. 30 there were 371 classes having registers of over 60 pupils each. Of these, 271 classes 262 had registers between 60 and 70; 49 had registers betwen 70 and 80; 22 had registers between 80 and 90; 6 had registers between 90 and 100; 8 had registers between 100 and 110; 5 had registers between 110 and 120; 14 had registers between 120 and 130; 1 had a register between 130 and 140, and 4 had registers between 140 and 150. In these very large classes—those above 80—half the pupils came in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

On Sept. 30 the total number of half-day classes was 96, and the total number of children on half time was 9,200.

The districts in which more schools are needed, he says, are in the Twenty-eighth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Tenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The Schoolhouse Committee recommends small additions to Schools Nos. 101, 103, and 104, in the Thirtieth Ward; an addition to No. 74, where a primary department is an absolute necessity; an addition to No. 106, which was opened only a few months ago, but which is already overcrowded; a new building in the eastern part of the Twenty-eighth Ward; a new site and building to relieve No. 40, four classes of which are at present taught in an old church not fit for school purposes; an addition to No. 48, in the Sixteenth Ward; a new building of sixteen rooms on ground adjacent to No. 64, which is inadequate to meet the requirements of the neighborhood; two new buildings in the Twenty-ninth Ward; a new building at Fourth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and additions to other schools which the committee specifies.

The Board of Education will take action on this important matter Friday.

AID ASKED FOR THE ARMENIANS

The Relief Fund Committee's Urgent Appeal for Substantial Help As Well As Sympathy.

The Armenian Relief Fund Committee of this city has issued an appeal addressed to clergymen, in which they ask for practical aid as well as sympathy for Armenia.

The address is as follows:

Reverend and Dear Sir: The people of America have been quick to respond, in sympathy, to the silent cry of the oppressed and suffering people of Armenia. Great mass meetings have been held, Eloquent speeches have been made. The press has given the widest publicity to the facts. The editors of our best newspapers and periodicals have united, without a dissenting voice, in appealing for sympathy, with Armenia. Resolutions have been passed in ecclesiastical synods and councils by Christians of all creeds and names, agreeing in the expression of just indignation at Turkish misrule, and of merciful compassion for the distant brethren who groan beneath it. The Christian Endeavor Convention at Boston, and lately the Episcopal General Convention at Minneapolis and the Congregational National Council at Syracuse, have commended the Armenian cause, in the most earnest terms, to the heart of all good people who hate injustice and pity sorrow. Noblemen, like the Duke of Westminster, and statesmen, like Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bryce, have indorsed the appeal. There is no room for doubt. The Armenians have suffered horribly, unjustly, heroically, and without redress. They deserve the deep and earnest sympathy of all true lovers of liberty and friends of humanity.

But if they deserve sympathy, they also deserve help. This is the point: They are helpless. It is not a question merely of international politics. It is a question of bread for the starving, raiment for the naked, shelter for the homeless, and healing for the sick and wounded. Harvests have been destroyed and cattle slaughtered. Husbands and fathers have been killed in the field, and mothers butchered with their children clinging around them. There is great hunger and pain and terror and desolation among the hills and valleys of Armenia to-day. The people look up, and there is no man to help or to deliver them.

The question is whether the people of America will reach a hand across the sea to comfort and support them. This can be done only in one way; by the contribution of money, to be wisely and carefully used in the relief of suffering in Armenia. The Armenian Relief Committee stands ready to do this work.

If you are a sympathizer with downtrodden and persecuted Armenia, we beg you to help us by urging the people with whom you have influence to make their sympathy practical, and to give with American generosity for the succor of the suffering and defenseless Armenians.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. Spencer Trask, the Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, New-York City.

The members of the committee are Mrs. Robert Abbe, the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., Nicholas Murray Butler, Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., Morris K. Jesup, the Rev. Edward F. Moldehnke, D. D., Bishop Potter, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask, Treasurer; the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., Mrs. Henry Villard, the Rev. William H. Ward, D. D., the Rev. Theodore C. Williams, D. D., Everett P. Wheeler, Chairman; A. Ayvazian, M. D., Secretary, 424 West Fifty-seventh Street.

M'GUIRE CALLED NOT GUILTY

When He Received $68.18 He Was Not the Tax Collector of Middletown, S. I., He Declared.

RICHMOND, S. I., Nov. 12.—The trial of ex-Assemblyman Michael McGuire on one of eleven indictments for grand larceny in the second degree was ended to-day by a verdict of acquittal, given by direction of the Court, because of the variance of the facts from the charges alleged in the indictment.

All the indictments charged that McGuire, while holding the office of Collector of Taxes in the town of Middletown in 1892, had collected and appropriated to his own use various amounts due from property owners for the State, town, and county tax of that year.

The defense was that McGuire was not, in fact, Collector of Taxes when he received the sums alleged to have been misappropriated. It was shown by the evidence that he had surrendered the tax warrant and filed his list of sworn-off taxes with the County Treasurer Aug. 25, while $68.18, which he was charged with having misappropriated, was not paid to him until Oct. 5. It was also shown that the tax still remained a lien upon the property of Louis Lichtenstein, who had paid the amount to McGuire in his office.

Justice Cullen held that when McGuire surrendered the warrant he had no longer any authority to collect taxes, and was in the same position as a clerk who had been discharged. As the property of Mr. Lichtenstein is still held liable for the tax the money has never been the property of the County of Richmond nor of the town of Middletown, the Justice said, and consequently the indictment was faulty.

It is understood that the District Attorney will present the matter to the Grand Jury, which will be sworn in next Monday, and will ask that new indictments be found charging McGuire with larceny from the individuals who paid him taxes that were not credited, or for receiving money under false pretenses.

FAMILY POISONED BY HEADCHEESE

Six Persons Suffering, Three of Whom May Not Recover.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 12.—An epidemic of poisoning from eating headcheese is now prevailing in this city.

The latest victims are six members of a family, who were reported to the authorities this morning as showing symtoms of having been poisoned from this cause.

Three of these cases, it is thought, will result fatally.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Project to Build a Bicycle Electric Road on Long Island.

STATE BOARD GIVES A HEARING

The New Company Proposes to Run Cars at from 50 to 100 Miles an Hour—Opposition of Long Island Road.

Samuel Beardsley, Michael Rickard, and Alfred C. Chapin, the State Railroad Commissioners, gave a public hearing in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday on the application of the Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Counties Railroad Company for permission to construct a trolley railroad through Long Island.

John Sabine Smith on behalf of the company presented proof of publication of the application for the franchise, and the map of the route. He submitted a number of petitions asking for the construction of the road. Mr. William J. Kelley, representing the Long Island Railroad Company and New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroads, objected to the proceedings at first, and then asked Mr. Smith whether the proposed road was to be a surface or an elevated road. Mr. Smith answered that it would be an elevated road, built on steel or wooden trestles, and would, at no point, touch grade.

Eugene R. Smith, the engineer who had made the surveys of the proposed road, explained the topography of the country over the ten miles that he had surveyed, extending from Brooklyn to Far Rockaway, and Mr. Kelley cross-examined him as to exactly how the proposed route would effect the Long Island and the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroads. The engineer said that the new road would in no way interfere with them, as it was from one-half to four miles distant from them, except at the terminal.

Frederick W. Dunton, President of the Kings, Queens, and Suffolk Railroad Company, said that at present there was no railroad direct to Far Rockaway. This assertion was brought out by Mr. Smith for the purpose of showing to the Commissioners that the other railroad companies would not be interfered with. The route would be, Mr. Dunton explained, from the terminus of the Kings County Elevated Road at the Brooklyn City Line, along Liberty Avenue to the aqueduct, along the line of the aqueduct to the line of Jamaica Bay, and thence along the shore of Jamaica Bay to Far Rockaway. The proposed road is of the narrow guage or "bicycle" plan. Mr. Dunton said that $75,000 had already been subscribed for the construction of the road, and that $125,000 additional was at hand when called for. He further declared that most of the residents along the proposed route were in favor of it.

Mr. Kelley intimated that the gentlemen interested in the new scheme were enemies of the Long Island Railroad Company, and that the project was started to hurt that road. Mr. Dunton denied this, but admitted that he was the author of several pamphlets attacking the "monopolistic Long Island Road," and had issued circulars to commuters asking them to refuse to purchase tickets on the Long Island Road, to pay their fares in cash, from station to station, and to "otherwise worry the road so that they would have to have ten conductors and a bar car for every train."

President Dunton said that the cars on the new road would round a curve at a greater speed than fifty miles an hour, as fast, in fact, as they could run on a straight track, and perhaps as fast as 100 miles an hour. The fact was disclosed that for construction and equipment the proposed road would cost about $40,000 a mile.

William H. Boynton, a mechanical engineer, testified as to the workings of the bicycle system of railroads, and told of the successful operation of such a line between Gravesend and Coney Island over the old Sea Beach Road. The cars were double-deckers, and carried 108 passengers each. The road was in operation two years or more and no accident ever occurred on it, nor was there ever any difficulty experienced in running it.

The hearing was adjourned until 11:30 o'clock this forenoon.

The Trans-Missouri Agreement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—It is stated on good authority that at to-morrow's meeting of trans-Missouri lines, called for the purpose of ratifying the new passenger agreement of the Western roads to Colorado common points, Vice President Hanrahan of the Illinois Central will not refuse to enter the ranks, although one of the long-cherished rights of his road has been refused him by the other lines. For a long time the Illinois Central in similar traffic agreements has enjoyed the exemption of a certain part of the territory, reserving to itself the privilege of making about what rates it chose within this exempted territory. This privilege will no longer be granted, the other lines holding that an agreement is practically worthless without it binds all alike.

The Union Pacific will probably not offer any serious objections, although it has held back slightly on the proposition to enter any agreement to which all its competitors are not parties. It has been pointed out, however, that 90 per cent. of the California business, which is the real basis of the controversy, is carried by the Union Pacific and those of its competitors which are actually members of the new association, and this, it is believed, will cause a harmonious adjustment of all troubles.

Erie's New Schedule.

The enterprising passenger department of the Erie Railway has put into effect a new through train schedule that surpasses, in its attractive features, anything of the kind that has preceded it on this road. The wide-awake policy of General Passenger Agent D. I. Roberts has been steadily winning friends for the Erie during the past two or three years. The local passenger traffic has increased enormously, and the through business, to and from Cleveland, Cincinnati, and Chicago, has grown in proportion.

With the new schedule, which went into effect last Sunday, the vestibuled fast mail—a handsomely equipped train of Pullman cars—leaves Twenty-third Street daily at 2:25 P. M., and Chambers Street at 2:30 P. M. It arrives in Cleveland at 7:40 A. M., Cincinnati at 3:15 P. M., and Chicago at 5:30 P. M. This train makes connection in Chicago with limited trains for St. Paul and the Northwest, and also with the Atchison's new fast train to California. Other trains leaving here for the West include the 9 A. M. train for Buffalo, the 7:30 P. M. fast vestibuled train for Buffalo, and the 8:45 P. M. solid train to Chicago via. Jamestown, with a sleeper to Buffalo.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—The presence here of Receiver Burleigh of the Northern Pacific, Judge Hanford of the United States District Court at Seattle, and a large number of prominent railway men and their counsel from the East, indicates that some important developments may be expected in Northern Pacific affairs. The Burleigh party, which arrived Monday night, was evidently much disappointed because Judge Gilbert of the United States Circuit Court was not here. Judge Gilbert was expected from San Francisco yesterday.

A secret conference was held by the railway men and their attorneys, and various rumors have been set afloat as to what move in the Northern Pacific receivership is contemplated. President R. G. Rolston of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, and Herbert B. Turner, a prominent New-York attorney, have been in the city two or three days. It is said that the matter to be agreed upon here is the appointment of three main receivers of the Northern Pacific.

Report on European Roads.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. — Commercial Agent T. E. Moore has made a report to the Department of State on European railroads and railroad speed. Russia built the greatest number of miles of new railroad during the year—578 miles; England the least—224 miles. The average rate of speed per hour for fast express trains was: England, 51.75 miles; Germany, 51.25 miles; France, 49.88 miles; Belgium, 45.04 miles; Holland, 44.78 miles; Italy, 42.84 miles, and Austria-Hungary, 41.75 miles.

The best speed of an English train is given at 63¼ miles per hour, when a record was made of eight hours and fifty-five minutes between London and Aberdeen. The widespread interest caused by this wonderful performance

TRIAL OF D. F. HANNIGAN

Lawyer Brooke's Longest Hypothetical Question on Record.

AN ORDEAL FOR DR. L. S. F. WINSLOW

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre Critical—Much Lore and Little Progress in the Murder Case.

The trial of David F. Hannigan for killing Solomon H. Mann was continued yesterday before Justice Ingraham.

Hannigan's lawyers, Messrs. Brooke and O'Sullivan, had prepared a hypothetical question to put to Dr. Forbes Winslow, which consisted of thirty-six typewritten pages. It went over the entire history of the case, and described Hannigan's life from his boyhood up to the time he shot Mann, on May 23 last, with wearisome circumstantiality.

When the Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened, Mr. Brooke read the question to Dr. Winslow, who scanned the pile of interrogatory with amazement, as did many of the jurymen. It is said that this omnibus interrogatory was the largest put to any witness in any court.

It availed the defense little beyond covertly presenting their case to the jury in a special form, for, on an objection by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Justice Ingraham decided that the interrogatory was not a proper hypothetical question. Mr. Brooke fenced tactically, but the Court ruled that the question was broadly assumptive and could not be amended to suit his objections. Mr. Brooke cited the McFarland case as a precedent, and Justice Ingraham said that it was an absolute failure of justice, and declined to recognize it. Then Mr. Brooke subjected the witness to a new version of the question, constructed on the lines of the other.

It was after recess, and Dr. Winslow had been on the stand four hours without a response from him being recorded, when Mr. Brooke, ending his second question, asked, an objection by Mr. McIntyre having been overruled:

"Now, Doctor, was David Hannigan sane or insane on May 23, 1895?"

"Insane," replied Dr. Winslow, slowly.

The witness added that, in his opinion, Hannigan was not mentally responsible for his actions on that date.

"That is all," said Mr. Brooke.

Mr. McIntyre cross-examined the witness. He asked him if he was not reading his private papers on the stand while Mr. Brooke was reading the hypothetical question.

"I was reading a part of the time," said Dr. Winslow.

Q.—Then you didn't hear the other question? A.—Well, some of it.

Q.—You are not the celebrated Dr. Forbes Winslow of England? A.—Well, I am not my father, if you mean that.

Q.—Are you not the great English alienist? A.—Yes, Sir; I am.

Q.—Who ever called you a great alienist? A.—(With indignation) I decline to be insulted.

Q.—What is your name? A.—Lyttleton Stewart Forbes Winslow.

The witness explained that he signed his name to articles as L. Forbes Winslow and Forbes Winslow, and stated that he changed his name to Forbes Winslow at his father's request.

Q.—You never got the degree of Doctor of Medicine? A.—I got the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, of Doctor of Laws.

Q.—Does that entitle you to the title of Doctor of Medicine? A.—Yes, Sir; it does.

Q.—You wrote some articles since you came to this country? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember writing an article on H. H. Holmes, who was convicted of murder recently in Philadelphia, and on Theodore Durrant, the California murderer? A.—I did.

Q.—And you expressed an opinion on their sanity?

Judge Ingraham ruled this question out, and the witness was then questioned at length as to his examination of Hannigan in the Tombs.

When Dr. Winslow was asked if he did not know there was no absence of motive in Hannigan's case, Lawyer Brooke made strenuous objection. That question, he said, lay with the jury and not with the witness or the Court. Justice Ingraham allowed the question, to which Mr. Brooke recorded an exception, and the witness answered affirmatively.

Witness said that, in his opinion, Hannigan's mind had become unhinged on the 17th day of March, when he heard of the condition of his sister. A man with an unhinged or unbalanced mind was on the verge of insanity. This insanity had become positive in Hannigan's case when his sister died, and here Dr. Winslow told of Hannigan telling him that he had seen in his sister's eyes the command to avenge her.

Mr. McIntyre asked the witness if he thought Hannigan was sane or insane now. The witness refused to give a categorical answer.

There was a long argument between counsel, in which the tenure of the question was lost, and then there were more questions regarding previous testimony, and the witness was released from the box.

Dr. Landon Carter Gray, a specialist in nervous and mental diseases, was the next witness. He defined mental diseases.

The case will be continued to-day.

TROUBLE IN CHILDREN'S HOME

Ten Women, Members of Board of Domestic Control, Deposed.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 12.—The Trustees of the Children's Home, on Glenwood Avenue, one of the aristocratic charitable organizations of this city, dropped, some time ago, the names of five women from the Board of Domestic Control. In their places the Trustees appointed nine women who had no previous concern in the institution.

Charges of extravagance were made against the new board, and Mrs. Solon Palmer, Mrs. George H. White, and Mrs. William H. Cummings were appointed a committee to investigate. They reported the charges sustained. Then a joint meeting of the Lady Managers and the Trustees was held shortly after, but the management of the institution was sustained.

Five other members of the board, Mrs. Henry E. Niese, Mrs. Isaac N. Quimby, and the three members of the Investigating Committee, were soon after deposed. A meeting of the Board of Domestic Control has been called by Mrs. Marcus Beach, the President, and Mrs. Augustus Crevelling, the Secretary, for Friday night, at the residence of the latter, 653 Jersey Avenue.

The women who constitute the board, in addition to those named, are Mrs. George W. Clerihew, Mrs. Henry McBride, Mrs. George Miller, Mrs. Benjamin Illingsworth, Mrs. Washington Belt, Mrs. Nathan W. Condict, Mrs. James Fleming, Mrs. George R. Hillier, Mrs. Edward Bennett, Mrs. Hudspeth-Benson, and Miss Josephine Allison.

The men in the Board of Trustees decline to talk about the matter. They are John A. Walker, William H. Turner, John H. Carnes, George W. Conklin, Charles C. Stimets, Elijah S. Cowles, Charles D. Ridgeway, Washington Belt, Edmund W. Kingsland, John J. Voorhees, Smith D. Mackey, Oliver H. Perry, John J. Toffey, James E. Hulshizer, John S. McMasters, M. Murray, George T. Smith, William B. Jenkins, and Joseph D. Bedle.

NEW-JERSEY LAW DEFECTIVE

Man Accused of Arson Acquitted on a Technicality.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 12.—A decision showing a curious defect in the criminal laws of New-Jersey was handed down in the Court of Quarter Sessions here today by Judge Rice. It was in the case of Albert Stevanski, who had been indicted on a charge of arson in having set fire to a room occupied by him and his family. This room was in a tenement house at Perth Amboy, in which another family also lived.

The evidence brought out by the State in the trial yesterday was incriminating, and conviction was looked upon as certain, until Warren Schenck, counsel for the defense, found a technicality in the law, which brought about a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Schenck's claim was that, as the prisoner had set fire to his own property, he could not under the law be found guilty of arson. The law states that the crime of arson consists of setting fire to the property of another.

Under the Judge's instructions, the jury brought in a formal verdict of not guilty.

GOOD WOMEN ENTERTAIN SAILORS

Song and Afternoon Tea at the Seamen's Christian Association—Tars with Excellent Voices.

A little band of women and half a dozen sailors gathered in the mission room of the Seamen's Christian Association, at the corner of Washington and West Tenth Streets, yesterday afternoon, for an afternoon tea and sale.

A short service and song preceded the material part of the afternoon's work.

The sailor laddies sang a verse of "There Is Sunshine in My Soul" alone, and the women followed with another, they also singing alone, and if there had been a competition the sailors would have won the palm.

Mrs. Wilson, the missionary, thought so, at least, and came to the rescue with a strong voice, and the last verse was sung by all in unison.

Tea, cake, and ice cream were served. The women bought theirs, but the sailors were given a treat. Home-made cakes were sold whole, and there was a greater demand for aprons than could be met.

The sailors who visit the mission are almost without exception from the great ocean steamers, and Englishmen, with an occasional Norwegian.

The little mission room has quite a nautical appearance, with the pictures of ships and the crews of different steamers. The United States flag figures largely in the decorations, and the "union jack of Old England" has also a conspicuous place. A picture of Queen Victoria hangs upon the wall.

The officers of the Seaman's Hope Circle of King's Daughters and Sons, who had the tea in charge yesterday, are: President—Miss Mary B. Cookman; First Vice President—Miss Amelia E. Lippincott; Second Vice President—Mrs. Charles E. Campbell; Third Vice President—Mrs. Washington Irving; Recording Secretary—Miss Helen M. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Emma M. Bangs; Treasurer—Miss Letitia C. O'Neill.

Charles E. Wilson is the missionary in charge of the mission. Miss Bangs, the Secretary, is one of the chief workers.

FRENCH EXHIBITION BONDS UNMAILABLE

The Postal Authorities Hold the Loan Scheme to be a Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—A banking firm of Wall Street, New-York City, has written the Post Office Department asking information in regard to handling in this country the French lottery bonds, which are to be issued next year to help defray the expenses of the Paris International Exhibition in 1900.

Each twenty-franc bond will entitle the owner to twenty tickets of admission of one franc each and confer on him certain other privileges, such as a reduction of 25 per cent. on the charges for admission to places of entertainment inside the exhibition, and other reductions. Foreigners holding bonds will receive reduction in transportation to and from Paris. Finally, holders will share in a grand lottery drawing.

The banking firm inquired of the department if it would be a violation of the United States postal laws to subscribe for these bonds and use the mails as a business medium for advertising and distributing them. The department has informed the firm that it can of course deal in the bonds, but cannot transmit circulars or letters pertaining to them through the mails, as the scheme is clearly a lottery.

MAJHAK AND WIFE ACCUSED OF ARSON

Witness Says He Saw the Crime Committed—Blackmail Charged.

HOBOKEN, Nov. 12.—John Majhak and his wife, Otillie, of 25 Adams Street, Hoboken, were taken to Hackensack Monday, to answer to a charge of arson.

The house they lived in at Castle Hill was burned last December, and they collected $673 of insurance from the German-American Fire Insurance Company and moved to Hoboken. Richard Storms of Castle Hill, the accusing witness, says he saw Majhak set fire to the house.

Majhak said that he, Storms, and others were playing cards in his house when the fire started, and that his wife had to jump from an upper story window. After the fire Storms threatened to accuse him of arson unless he gave up $100 of the insurance money.

ALLEGED CENTENARIAN IN AN ALMSHOUSE

Mrs. Mary Grady Says She Remembers When Indians Camped in Paterson.

PATERSON, Nov. 12.—Mary Grady, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who claims to be 104 years old, was admitted to the County Almshouse yesterday.

The woman lived with friends in this city until yesterday, when they ordered her out, saying that they could care for her no longer.

Mrs. Grady says that she came to this city when she was quite a young girl, and that she can remember distinctly when the Indians were camped on the banks of the Passaic at a point which is now the most thickly populated in the city. She says that there were not more than three houses in the place when she came here.

Southern Surgical Association Meets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association began its eighth annual meeting to-day, many of the most celebrated specialists in woman's diseases being present.

Dr. Louis McLane Tiffany of Baltimore presided, and papers were read by Drs. Bedford Brown of Alexandria, Va., A. Vanderveer of Albany, N. Y., H. Horace Grant of Louisville, Ky., W. O. Roberts of Louisville, Ky., L. Robinson of Danville, Va., J. McFadden Gaston of Atlanta, Ga., George H. Noble of Atlanta, Ga., E. S. Lewis of New-Orleans, Joseph Price of Philadelphia, Howard A. Kelley of Baltimore, Joseph Taber Johnson of Washington, D. C., George H. Rhoe of Catensville, Md., and A. M. Cartledge of Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Dorchester Union Freestone Company of 24 Pine Street was dissolved yesterday by Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in proceedings brought by the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and John Furlong, the Treasurer, was appointed receiver. The company was incorporated in 1864, with a capital stock of $100,000. It operated quarries in this State, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and paid dividends for many years. It was stated that the business could no longer be conducted profitably, but the company has no debts and no assets. The business was succeeded by a firm about a year ago. G. P. Sherwood, President, died in February, 1894, and John J. Deery is now President.

—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the partnership of Robert Sheridan and Martha J. Youmans, under the style of the Killarney Company, in a suit brought by Mr. Sheridan against Miss Youmans. The partnership was formed on Oct. 2, to produce the play "Killarney," Miss Youmans contributing $1,000, and Mr. Sheridan the right to produce the play, and scenery. They have since disagreed.

—An order to show cause was granted yesterday by Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas, returnable on Nov. 15, why a receiver should not be appointed for Nicodemo Fanoni, on the application of W. B. Parkinson. Mr. Fanoni is now a physician at 66 West Tenth Street, but was formerly in the canned goods business with his wife and mother-in-law, under the style of N. Fanoni & Co.

—Alfred S. Orchard of Brooklyn was appointed yesterday as receiver for the Christie Manufacturing Company of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, on the application of the Directors. The liabilities are $12,000 and the company has only $30 in bank to meet maturing obligations. The machinery and stock on hand cost $30,000.

—Judgment for $25,224 was entered yesterday against Henry M. Anthony, commission merchant in canned salmon, meats, &c., at 100 and 102 Reade Street, who failed two months ago, in favor of the Rumford Chemical Works of Providence, R. I., on five of his notes. He sold acid phosphate for the company in this market.

—Judge Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday appointed Hugh R. Garden receiver of all the property transferred in March, 1898, by Henry Villaume to the Henry Villaume Door Manufacturing Company, and set aside the transfer, in a suit brought by J. B. Smith, as assignee of Margaret H. Kilpatrick.

—George M. Boynton has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Zacharias exiner, individually, women's tailor, at 8 East Twenty-eighth Street, on the application of Moret, Poeckes & Baumlin, creditors.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the Aztec Chewing Gum Company, in machinery, office furniture, and gum at 74 Warren Street, for $100, on an execution for $361.

—The schedules of George C. Gragg, dealer in antique goods at 19 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $7,759, nominal assets of $4,923, and actual assets of $3,334.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Mosey F. Goldstein, wholesale dealer in hosiery and underwear, at 456 Broadway.

A REFEREE TO DECIDE

General Term Declines to Pass on a Racing Case.

IT MAY BE A FICTITIOUS ACTION

The Litigants' Sincerity to be Investigated by ex-Judge Van Hoesen —Chief Judge Daly Reads an Opinion.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday handed down an order of reference in the suit of Henry C. Judson against the Flushing Jockey Club, which was instituted to test the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law.

The Court declines to decide the case at present, and directs that a referee be appointed to decide where there was collusion between the parties to the suit, and whether or not the action is a fictitious one. Chief Judge Daly read the opinion of the Court, and Judges Bookstaver and Pryor, who heard the reargument of the case, concurred.

The opinion of the Court directing a reference is as follows:

When on the call of the calendar counsel for the ostensible parties to the cause answered ready, gentlemen of the bar, on behalf of interests not apparent upon the record, but involved for the decision, interposed an objection to the argument of the appeal, upon the allegation that the action is a fictitious litigation, contrived and presented to procure an adjudication of a question not actually in controversy between real contestants, but framed and propounded by a person who, in fact, is at once plaintiff and defendant. And the issue of which, according to the statement, so sought to be determined, is of the utmost gravity, namely, whether a statute of the State, passed with all the solemnities of regular legislative procedure, be a Constitutional enactment.

Courts of judicature are organized only to decide real controversies between actual litigants. When, therefore, it appears, no matter how or at what stage, that a pretended action is not a genuine litigation over a contested right between opposing parties, but is merely the proffer of a similated issue by a person dominating both sides of the record, the Court, from a sense of its own dignity, as well as regard to the public interests, will decline a determination of the fabricated case, so fraudulently imposed upon it.

If we may not accept the assurance of reputable members of the bar as proof that the action is a false and fictitious litigation, their statement suffices, at all events, for a postponement of the decision until the Court shall be satisfied that it has to do with a legitimate discussion. According to the precedents we may so ascertain either by the record, by affidavit, or by a reference. The last-named expedient we adopt as the more effective method of investigation.

The judicial history of the case is somewhat remarkable, in that the case has been twice argued before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas without a final decision.

The action was originally brought by Judson against the Flushing Jockey Club in the First District Court, to recover a sweepstakes which his horse won. The club declined to pay the money upon the ground that the law under which the race was run was unconstitutional, and that it was in direct violation of the provision of the Constitution against gambling, pool selling, and lotteries. Justice Lynn, in the District Court, decided in favor of the club, and Judson appealed the case in the Court of Common Pleas. It was argued before the General Term of that court in June, when only Judges Bischoff and Giererich were sitting. Two weeks ago each Judge handed down an opinion.

Judge Bischoff held that the Percy-Gray act was unconstitutional, and Judge Giererich sustained the law as constitutional. The Court therefore directed a re-argument and two weeks the case again came before the Court, Joel Marx appeared for the plaintiff, Judson; Benjamin Steinhardt for the Flushing Jockey Club, and De Lancey Nicoll for several racing associations. Mr. Nicoll charged that the action was the result of collusion, and was not a real action, but a fictitious one.

The Court appointed ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen referee, to take testimony and report to the Court Nov. 27. The Court also directs that the case be again re-argued upon the report of the referee, on the first Monday in December.

MANAGEMENT OF THE VENDOME.

The Court Case Not Yet Settled—What Mr. Sulzer Says.

The troubles in the Hotel Vendome between the owner, Louis L. Todd, and the manager, John H. Fife, were aired in the Supreme Court before Judge Lawrence yesterday, when William Sulzer, counsel for Fife, asked for the continuation of an injunction to restrain Todd from interfering with him as manager or that a receiver be appointed for the co-partnership, if the Court holds that one exists.

Fife claims that July 25 he entered into an agreement with Todd by which he was to pay $80,000 a year rental out of the profits. He was to act as manager and receive one-third of the net profits after the expenses were deducted. He took charge on that date, and Nov. 8 he claims that Todd told him that he was going to take in his nephew, Blanchard, as manager. He asserts that when he objected, Todd got a number of ruffians, who seized the safe and broke into his (Fife's) apartments, throwing his things out of the place.

Mr. Sulzer, among other affidavits, submitted one from David Ford, a well-known hotel man, who swore that Todd had told him he had given the management of the hotel to Fife, that Fife was to have entire charge and run the place as if he owned it. He said that he was entirely disinterested, and made his affidavit in the interest of fair play only, and that he believed Todd was trying to cheat and defraud Fife.

For Todd it is claimed that in July Fife came to the house as a guest, that he had no money, and that he was appointed manager on July 25. It is claimed that he never exercised any proprietorship, and that on the 6th of the present month, when Todd asked Fife for the receipts, which the latter had collected for one time in the absence of the bookkeeper, Fife shoved an agreement under his nose and said that he would not give up until it was signed. The agreement was dated July 25 and called for a salary to Fife of $200 a month. Mr. Todd says that he never saw any agreement.

"They claim that Fife is not responsible," said Mr. Sulzer. "There is not a judgment against him, while the records are crowded with judgments against Todd. If it comes to a question of responsibility, we will give a bond for $200,000, if the Court desires that we shall.

"The whole story," went on Mr. Sulzer, "is just this. Fife is a good-natured man. Give me the papers," cut in Judge Lawrence, as he called the next case.

LED FROM THE COURTROOM.

Mrs. Colt Breaks Down While Listening to Counsel.

Sigrid Agoth Thorwaldsen Colt asked Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for counsel fees and alimony pending the decision of an action that has been brought against her for absolute divorce by her husband, Olcott Clyde Colt.

The plaintiff brings his action through his mother, as guardian, because he alleges that he had not yet reached the legal age, while she says that he is a man in the legal sense, and that unless he is he committed perjury when he married her in Jersey some seven or eight months ago.

Mrs. Colt, it is said, was known as Dollie Raymond when young Colt met her. He married her in New-Jersey, but soon left her. Mrs. Colt's lawyers, Braman & Braman, claim that young Colt has an income of $5,000 a year from the estate of his father, the late William C. Colt.

On the other side, it is claimed that the young man has but $6,500 in his own right.

Mrs. Colt was in court while the argument was going on, and when she heard herself severely arraigned she burst out crying and was led out of the room. Judge Lawrence reserved decision.

RECORDER GOFF WAS ANNOYED.

He Refused a Motion Made in the Case of Peter Garrahan.

Peter Garrahan was convicted last July of swindling a number of Italian laborers by promising to get them employment with the Maryland Progressive Improvement Company. He was then sentenced to eight months in the penitentiary.

Before Recorder Goff yesterday his counsel, Mr. Haire, made a motion in General Sessions to dismiss a second indictment still pending against his client. Mr. Haire had recently been before the Supreme Court and got a certificate of reasonable doubt on which to appeal for a new trial, on the ground that Recorder Goff erred in admitting certain evidence on the trial and in his charge to the jury. When the motion was made to-day the Recorder flushed as he recalled the matter before the Supreme Court.

"I deny your motion," he said. "Mr. Garrahan need not come into this court expecting any more favors. Owing to your eloquence, I extended great leniency to him.

"After a fair trial I sentenced him to eight months, when I might have sentenced him to five years. He then went to the Supreme Court and got a stay. I deny the motion on its merits."

Mr. Haire afterward went before Judge Allison in Part II., General Sessions, and, on his motion, the Judge discharged Garrahan on his own recognizance, so far as a third indictment against him was concerned. This indictment was also for swindling Italians.

Alfonso J. Stiers, his agent, was indicted with him. Stiers was tried and acquitted. The complainant was Solomon Lordi of 533 East Eighty-third Street.

Garrahan is in the Tombs, and wants to get out on bail pending his appeal for a new trial. By dismissing these other indictments the bail would be smaller.

MUCH COVETED GUARDIANSHIP.

Would Control an Estate Consisting of an Untried Suit.

Michael Miley was killed in the stone yard of John Hutchinson & Son at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Second Avenue last July by a heavy stone falling on his head. He left a wife and infant son, and through Daniel O'Connell, Mrs. Miley began an action against the Hutchinson firm for having caused her husband's death. She was appointed administratrix of the estate, which consisted wholly of this suit.

The widow died a month ago, her son William being then two years old. Patrick P. Slattery, who has the child, and is its mother's brother, applied to the Surrogate yesterday to be appointed guardian of the child, so that he can be appointed administrator of the estate and bring another suit against Hutchinson & Son in the name of the infant.

Strangely enough, the application is opposed by another uncle, Thomas Miley, a brother of the late father, who wants the guardianship. Lawyer O'Connell told Surrogate Arnold that he did not believe the opposition was made in good faith, as Miley was an employe of the Hutchinsons, and was so at the time of the accident. It was claimed that if Miley was appointed guardian he would have to sue his own employers.

"I think that the employers," said the lawyer, "are back of this opposition, and their real reason is to delay or have the suit thrown out."

The case went over until December.

The Legacy Is a Puzzle.

When Olivia P. Atterbury died, in 1894, she left an estate valued at $150,000. One of the bequests was to a niece, Catherine Howell. In a codicil the testatrix stated that she also bequeathed $2,000 to the sister of Catherine Howell, Mary Howell Putnam.

There is no "Mary Howell Putnam," but there are two nieces of the deceased, named respectively, Louise Howell Putnam and Mary Howell Ely, and now each claims that she is the legatee intended in the will.

Louise asked for an order from Surrogate Arnold yesterday that the legacy be paid to her, and Mary contended that the legacy was hers.

The Surrogate took the papers and held the matter under advisement.

May Sell an Old Cemetery.

Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order granting the Trustees of the Episcopal Church of St. Nicholas permission to sell a piece of property in One Hundred and Fourth Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

The land in question was purchased by the church in 1824, and was afterward used as a cemetery in connection with the church, and now that interments within the city limits are prohibited by law, and all of the bodies have been removed, the Trustees desire to sell the land and use the proceeds in liquidation of a mortgage of $114,000 that is on the church.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday decided in favor of Mrs. Josephine C. Devere in a suit which she brought against her husband, Sam Devere, the minstrel, for a separation on the ground of abandonment. Devere was ordered to pay $7 a week alimony and $500 counsel fees.

—Madeline Braguglia Troy was granted a separation from her husband, John Joseph Troy, by Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, yesterday. The couple were married June 25, 1891, and lived at 13 Broadway, where the plaintiff's father has a café. Mrs. Troy charged her husband with extreme cruelty.

—Frederic R. Coudert has been appointed referee by Judge Patterson in a proceeding brought by the Manhattan Trust Company against the defunct United States Book Company and others to foreclose a chattel mortgage given by the defendants to secure an issue of bonds by them amounting to about $1,000,000.

—Mott Seeney, master of Scow 11, and Andrew Anderson, master of Scow 7, were yesterday held by United States Commissioner Shields under $500 bail each for examination on Nov. 14 on a charge of having dumped mud within the harbor limits Nov. 12 in the East River, off Twenty-third Street.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 765—Theodore F. Brown, appellant, vs. John W. Walker, United States Marshal.—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in January next after the cases already set down for that day.

No. 352—Samuel Marks et al., appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Argued by C. A. Keigwin and A. H. Garland for the appellants and by Assistant Attorney General Mowry for the appellees.

No. 413—Alvin C. Leighton, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument commenced by William B. King for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The call will be as follows: Nos. 413, 4, (and 5 and 585,) 9, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

14—Carrington vs. Silver. 136—City of Carlsbad vs. Kutnow. 15—Lehn & Fink vs. United States. 17—New-York Lighterage Company vs. steamship Hogarth. 18—Same vs. Hogan. 19—Burrill vs. Crossman. 20—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Euripides. 22—Glenn vs. Porter. 23—Fearing vs. Glenn. 24—United States vs. Salambier.

Hearing at 1 P. M. Equity calendar.

24—Harman vs. Fahys. 28—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote. 43—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. 41—Lissbuger vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

174—Serviss vs. Ferguson. 189—Hastorf vs. tug H. A. Crawford. 184—Ramsey vs. scow K No. 2. 176—Mylotte vs. De Pinillos. 32—Grace vs. bark Manna Los. 194—Muivana vs. steamship Anchoria. 195—Newtown Creek Town Company vs. Limitation of Liability. 196—Long Island Construction Company vs. Float No. 6. 197—Walsh vs. steamship Alvena. 201—Lewis vs. yacht Neaera. 202—Crippe vs. yacht Neaera. 204 to 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat O. C. Hanchett. 156—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug Transfer No. 9. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 170—La Trobe vs. ship Timandra. 208—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 211—North German Lloyd Steamship Company vs. the E. M. Williams. 212—McCollough vs. ferryboat Albany. 213—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Phoenicia. 214—Elling vs. steamship Paris. 216—Milonis vs. Elevator Cares. 217—Stevens vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 218—Walsh vs. Bucki Lumber Company. 219—Bockoven vs. The Mayor, &c. 220—Potter vs. steamboat Metropolitan. 221—Maher vs. same. 222—McCaldin vs. Milburn.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

95—Fisk vs. New-York Press Company, Limited. 106—Earle vs. Robinson. 98—Stewart vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 80—Gutman vs. same. 47—People ex rel. Zuckschwerdt vs. Martin. 72—Keery vs. Dimon. 61—Reynolds Card Manufacturing Company vs. New-York Bank Note Company. 40—People, &c., vs. Stephenson. 69—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Seale. 70—Heela Powder Company vs. Signa Iron Company. 75—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Salmon. 107—Board of Home Missions vs. The Mayor, &c. 102—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 83—Jackson vs. Builders' Woodworking Company. 88—Farrell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Duncan vs. Stuart. 2—Norrie vs. Clark.

Class VII.—3—Brokaw vs. Duffy.

Class VIII.—4—New-York Press Company vs. National Wealth Company. 5—Matter of County of Westchester. 6—Callins vs. Brandt. 7—People, &c., vs. Lawrence. 8—Hoyt vs. Hoyt. 9—People, &c., vs. Neill. 10—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorfman. 11—Hoolan vs. Manhattan Railway. 12—Matter of Ainslie. 13—Schumacher vs. Koch. 14—Granite State Provident Association vs. Lowenthal. 14½—Third Avenue Railroad Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 15—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Clark. 16—Heidelbach vs. New-York Steam Company. 17—Wolter vs. Bittpichler. 18—Allen vs. Allen. 19—Cohen vs. Holyoke Envelope Company. 20—Higgins vs. La Farce. 21—Hill vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 22—People, &c., vs. McDonald. 23—Ferry vs. Estevey. 24—Lippman vs. Lippman. 25—Rice, Kendall Company vs. Cauldwell. 26—Lillis vs. Faulhaber. 27—Manning vs. Manning. 28—Kayser vs. Rosenfeld. 29—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 30—Miller vs. Edwards.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, Receiver of Taxes, upon: 1—Blanchard. 2—Bloch. 3—Bowman. 4—Brush Electric Illuminating Company. 5—Fine. 6—Howes. 7—H. H. Hughes. 8—T. Hughes. 9—International Bank Note Company. 10—Jarvis. 11—Jaworower. 12—John Brown & Sons. 13—Kahn. 14—Kirby & Fountain. 15—Langhagen. 16—L. Lockwood & Son. 17—Lindsley. 18—Mitchell. 19—Myers. 20—Olcott. 21—Overrin. 22—Parsons. 23—Pehlemann. 24—Price. 25—Rosenfeld. 26—Ruzicka. 27—Schlestein. 28—Schuster. 29—Smith. 30—Thornton. 31—Thorp. 32—Tingue. 33—Unger. 34—United Electric Light and Power Company. 35—United States Illuminating Company. 36—Vermilyea. 37—Wheeler. 38—Whiting. 39—Wilson. 40—Wood. 41—Wood, Jr. 42—Woolner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 5442—Sachs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 5671—Baker Transfer Company vs. Hereheimer Refrigerating and Ice Manufacturing Company. 14704½—Smith vs. Crocker. 7255—Alixania vs. Walton. 2881—Archer vs. Dunham. 6441—Leddy vs. Bank for Savings. 6443—Leddy vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 2855—Ewing vs. Cascelles. 3601½—Rycroft vs. Ludwig. 8606—Compton vs. the Chelsea. 3640—Warth vs. August. 3629—Miller vs. Edwards. 3410—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 6534—McCaffery vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 50—Finn vs. Duffy. 63—Moss vs. Cohen. 67—Wandelt vs. Cohen. 95—Wamsley vs. Darragh. 99—Hecht vs. Hurwagen. 49—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 85—Fitzgerald vs. Timoney. 90—Ehsert vs. Brandt. 96—Bloomindale vs. Steubing. 18—Heert vs. Cruger. 14—Same vs. same. 25—Matter of Pelterson. 31—Bernstein vs. Singer. 34—Murphy vs. McWilliam. 38—Strobel vs. Osceola.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

11—Croner vs. Houlihan.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3189—Lane vs. Turner. 1650—Lyons vs. Ayer. 1036—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1216—Kupfer vs. Blanchard. 1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 1471—Riwo vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company. 3197—Jacobs vs. O'Gorman. 1553—Cahill Iron Works vs. Pemberton. 3355—Cooper vs. Spilling. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1463—Casalegg vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1562—Eder vs. McMahon. 1596—Campbell vs. Prague. 1606—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1610—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Hardy. 923—Brainerd Quarry Company vs. Van Brunt. 945—Cole vs. Ballenberg. 3186—Levy vs. Thompson.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III. —Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

523—Brown vs. Post. 566—Steinberger vs. Steinberger. 641—Scharf vs. Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Co. 657—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 661—Lynch vs. Lynch. 585—Wiegner vs. Wiegner. 635—Hannigan vs. Pedergreen. 487—Peterson vs. Peterson. 584—Fox vs. Fox. 608—Abrahams vs. Gorrisen. 673—Langer vs. Berger. 674—Calamari vs. Arinonino. 580—Vobes vs. Vobes. 557—Pohlstein vs. Harris. 495—Cohen vs. Platt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1016—Finkelstein vs. Hatch. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1284—Hom Yong Noy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Co. 1473—Croft vs. Beach. 1249—Goodwin vs. The Mayor, &c. 1065—Ensign vs. Hooker. 1585—Terry vs. Continental National Bank. 964—Martin vs. Second Avenue Railway Company. 977—Hallam vs. Poillon. 552—Korper vs. Korper. 1246—Day vs. Day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1074—Kampinski vs. Hallo. 1087—

PROMOTIONS OF POLICE

Question of Permanent Chief and Inspectors Discussed.

TWO MEN BACK TO OLD STATIONS

Commissioners Talk of Competitive Examinations — Pope Murder Brings About More Stringent Rules.

It was learned that the Police Commissioners in executive session yesterday had much talk over the permanent appointment of Inspector Conlin as Chief, and the appointments of Capts. Cortright and McCullagh, who are now Acting Inspectors, as Inspectors. It is said that the promotion of Conlin as Chief and of Cortright and McCullagh as Inspectors has been decided upon.

It is understood that Commissioner Roosevelt wanted to move the promotions yesterday, but Commissioner Parker thought there might be some legal obstacles in the way. Several matters in connection with the question of making promotions were discussed. Commissioner Parker, it is said, is of the opinion that, under the law, promotions can be made only after a competitive examination.

The question as to what extent the rights of veterans will affect the promotions was also considered. It is said the Commissioners have made up their minds to appoint permanently the following Acting Captains:

Acting Captain O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Chapman of West Sixty-eighth Street, O'Brien of the Detective Bureau, Steinkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Kirchner of Eldridge Street, and Thompson of Oak Street.

Two of the transfers made in the recent change of commanding officers of police precincts were revoked yesterday afternoon. Capt. S. W. Martens, who was transferred from the Thirty-fifth Street Station to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, goes back to his old precinct. Acting Captain G. S. Chapman, who went from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, goes back to his old precinct. The change went into effect at 6 o'clock last night.

The usual reason, "The good of the department," was given by the Acting Chief in making the change, but every one about the building agreed that politics was at the bottom of it. The Twenty-first President, Capt. Martens's original command, comprises the West portion of the Twentieth Assembly District, and parts of the Twenty-second, the Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-seventh Districts. The neighborhood has always been regarded as a Tammany stronghold, and Capt. Martens is a Tammany man. The Twenty-fourth Precinct, on the other hand, is a solid silk stocking neighborhood, and as such has usually gone Republican. Its late commandant, Sergt. Chapman, is generally looked upon in the department as a warm churchman and a Republican, with a leaning toward reform, and the Commissioners were exceedingly anxious that reform should have a fair show in the Tammany districts this year.

President Roosevelt, when questioned by a reporter about the matter shortly after it was announced, would give no explanation of it. "The transfer in the first instance was made for the good reasons, and the men are now changed about again."

"Were the reasons of a political nature?" he was asked.

"Really," remarked the President, "I would like to tell you, and I regret that I cannot, but it has been agreed among us not to say anything about the matter."

At the meeting of the Board yesterday the following order, which has been sent to all precincts by Acting Chief Conlin, was approved:

The interest of the service demands that as soon as officers in command of station houses or squads receive information of any extraordinary or unusual occurrence within their respective jurisdictions, they shall immediately transmit to Central Office, and to such other places as may be required, the full particulars of same.

It is especially requisite that in cases of homicide, felonious assaults, highway robberies, &c., the Detective Bureau be immediately notified as well as the Central Office. Officers at the desk when such occurrences are reported, will hereafter be held to a strict account for the speedy transmissions of details of same to Central Office, to the Detective Bureau, and to such other places as the circumstances may require.

PETER CONLIN,
Acting Chief of Police.

This action was brought about in the delay in transmitting to the Detective Office the report of the Pope murder in Morrisania last Thursday night and also the delay which occurred Monday in notifying the Central Office of the Krauer homicide case.

Acting Chief Conlin will, it is said, prefer charges against Sergt. Fitzgerald of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who was on desk duty Monday, when the Krauer murder was reported. He delayed in notifying the Central Office of the case.

Mr. Conlin has learned that it was the custom of the officers on duty nights in the detective office to go to sleep after midnight, and that from that hour until morning the bureau was locked up, with the officers on duty asleep. The Acting Chief gave orders yesterday that in the future detectives will have to be wide awake when on duty. The officers on duty at night will be required to be ready for any emergency that may arise, and the detective office will be open for business all night. This is a new departure. It has been the custom for years to shut the office at midnight.

REPORT ON McGOLDRICK CASE.

What Acting Captain Thomas Says He Learned of the Stabbing.

Acting Chief Conlin submitted yesterday to the Police Board a report made by Acting Captain Thomas of the West Twentieth Street Station, relative to the stabbing of John B. McGoldrick at the Pequod Club on the morning after election. Among other things the report says:

When I heard of the assault I went to Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue to make inquiries about it, and with every obstacle possible to be placed in my way of getting information. At last I found the doctor who attended McGoldrick, and he told me of the stab wound, but he did not know who any of the witnesses were to the assault, and was reluctant to advise me to see McGoldrick. But yesterday I found out that William E. Smith of 263 West Twenty-fifth Street was present when the affray occurred.

I found Smith, who is a reputable business man on Eighth Avenue, and he gave me the names of other witnesses, some of whom I have seen and had a talk with, and they all express their perfect willingness to appear at court and testify when wanted. I am also informed by them that the assault occurred at 2:15 A. M., on the second floor, which is the billiard room of the Pequod Club, at 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, and that William E. Smith and Harry Flanagan, who lives at 219 West Twenty-fifth Street, and is in the real estate business, were sitting at a table with McGoldrick, when Dowling came up to them from another part of the room, and, without provocation, threw a champagne glass at McGoldrick, hitting him over the eye, cutting him severely.

Flanagan then caught hold of Dowling and was thrown to the floor by him. Dowling then drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed McGoldrick in the left side, and then ran out into the street and made his escape for the time being. McGoldrick then went with his friends to the office of Dr. Shunk, at 232 West Twenty-second Street, and had his wounds attended to.

The only witnesses to the assault are William E. Smith, 263 West Twenty-fifth Street; William Bennett, 24 South Washington Square; William Hoover, 265 West Twenty-fifth Street; Adam Kraemer, 267 West Twenty-fifth Street, and Henry Flanagan, 219 West Twenty-fifth Street. I am informed to-day that McGoldrick is doing well, and that there is every probability that he will recover.

The report was filed.

WOULD JOIN NEW-YORK FORCE.

Westchester Policemen Have Their Cases in the Courts.

Lawyer Ambrose H. Purdy served on the Police Commissioners yesterday an order of the Supreme Court directing them to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued compelling them to detail James Dawson as a Captain of Police, and William H. Reilly, Albert Clarey, and George W. Blonk, Jr., as patrolmen.

The men named were attached to the police force at Wakefield previous to the annexation of Westchester County, and they claim that, by the provisions of the act annexing Westchester County, they became members of the New-York City police force.

Lawyer Purdy said that there were twenty others who were policemen in the annexed district, whose cases he is going to fight in the courts.

The case of former Capt. Dawson will be heard at a special term of the Supreme Court on Nov. 14. The Corporation Counsel will represent the Police Commissioners at the hearing.

OBJECTS TO THE EXCISE LAW

Bishop Doane Thinks the State Should Not Meddle with the Liquor Traffic —Results in Evil.

ALBANY, Nov. 12.—The Episcopal Convention of the Albany Diocese was in session here to-day. Bishop Doane delivered an address. Referring to his oft-stated position on the excise question the Bishop said:

I am more and more convinced that we are absolutely insecure so long as the State undertakes to exercise any special control over the sale of liquor, other than that which it exercises over the sale of any other things. The temptation is irresistible for the liquor dealers to elect the Legislature, or at least a majority of it in their interest; and as irresistible for the average politician to prostitute office by pandering to the liquor dealers to secure their votes. No excise law can be formed that will not, either by its strict enforcement, such as I am thankful to say exists to-day in New-York City, create a popular excitement by its alleged interference with individual liberty and its unfair discrimination of privileges between classes; or else it will be well used, as it has been for many years, as a means of extorting money by city officials from violators of the law to purchase immunity for their crime.

Meanwhile, if the State lets the whole matter alone and merely include in its criminal code certain offenses—drunkenness, selling liquor to minors, violation of the Lord's day, and the selling of liquor in the immediate neighborhood of schools and churches and polling places—I believe the matter would regulate itself by the law of supply and demand. There would be no more liquor saloons than the thirst of the neighborhood requires; and there would be no temptation on the part of politicians to support them as places in which they could secure influence, or to liquor dealers to establish them as centres of political power.

It stands to reason, it seems to me, that beer and spirits and wines are articles of commerce, in the same way that bread and butter and beef are; and that, while, on the one hand the men who engage in this most dangerous trade stultify themselves in demanding privileges which are neither asked by, nor accorded to, the people who sell safe and valuable necessaries; on the other hand, they might well be left to be governed by the same law which forbids the sale of ordinary things on Sunday.

The law, said the Bishop, provides adequate punishment.

WANT TO STOP THE SALE OF LIQUOR

Asbury Park People Will Ask the Legislature to Close Saloons.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 12.—The Asbury Park Board of Trade, at a meeting held to-day, passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, for the protection of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove against liquor selling. This action was taken at the request of Dr. George F. Wilbur, who stated that although it may be unconstitutional to legislate especially for the benefit of Asbury Park, yet it was possible to frame a law general in character to prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of any camp meeting grounds.

This question was discussed at length by many citizens of the town, who were present at the meeting, and the resolution was passed without a dissenting voice. A committee, made up of the members of the Law Committee of the Board of Trade, was appointed with power to take legal advice and draft a bill suitable to the emergency. This action is the result of the agitation caused by the recent decision of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, declaring unconstitutional the law prohibiting the sale of liquor within one mile of Wesley Lake Bridge. Since this decision, and as matters now stand, there is nothing to-day to prevent the granting of licenses to sell liquor in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. The citizens are determined to counteract the influence of a late legal decision by such legislation as will tend to settle the matter for all time to come. The meeting of the Asbury Park Board of Trade to-day is preliminary to the annual meeting of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association which will be held to-morrow afternoon, when the matter will be considered and a committee probably appointed to work in conjunction with the Board of Trade of this place.

FOR THE RELIEF OF COURTS

Assistant District Attorney Welch to Present a Bill to Congress.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Assistant United States District Attorney Samuel M. Welch, Jr., is engaged in the preparation of a bill designed to secure adequate provision for the conduct of United States District Courts in a dignified manner, befitting National tribunals. The measure, which is being prepared at the instance of Judge Coxe of the United States court of this district, will be introduced at the coming session of Congress.

Judge Coxe has for several years made a particularly strong fight for more liberal treatment of Federal courts at the hands of Congress. At the last term of court at Albany he delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in which he condemned the niggardly policy of Congress, which had failed to provide the necessary number of stenographers and bailiffs properly to conduct the business of the court, and asked the jury to make a report, which it did, recommending that Congress take some action for the relief of the district courts.

The bill in course of preparation will provide for more bailiffs and stenographers, and will change the present system of supplying funds for the conduct of the courts.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS GIVEN

Decrease in the Value as Compared with Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of exports of breadstuffs, mineral oils, and provisions from the United States during the month of October, 1895, and during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1895, and of cotton during the one and two months ended the same, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Articles.	1894.	1895.
Breadstuffs, October	$9,851,064	$12,313,853
Breadstuffs, ten months ended Oct. 31	103,942,159	96,508,422
Cotton, October	30,754,500	27,808,425
Cotton, two months ended Oct. 31	38,914,397	32,738,440
Mineral oils, October	3,768,021	5,860,514
Mineral oils, ten months ended Oct. 31	32,853,299	44,972,499
Provisions, Oct. 31	12,686,374	13,147,683
Provisions, ten months ended Oct. 31	140,808,759	125,698,555
Total, October	57,009,965	59,159,924
Total, ten months ended Oct. 31	325,518,614	299,812,916

Foster L. Backus Grateful.

Foster L. Backus, District Attorney-elect of Kings County, has sent this letter to Gen. Isaac S. Catlin:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1895.

Gen. I. S. Catlin:

My Dear General: I thank you for your very kind letter. I owe so much to you and Gen. Tracy that I can never repay it. Gen. Tracy attracted me to the city, and you placed me in a position to win public recognition, and have always been as kind and true to me as a father or a brother. Your door has always been open to me, and your warm friendship and counsel give me great encouragement and help, and I shall be glad if you will leave the latch string out and your big heart open, so that I can come in as in the past. I wish you long continued health, prosperity, and happiness, and that your dear family may be undisturbed in their health and happiness. Yours truly, F. L. BACKUS.

Mr. Backus was an Assistant District Attorney under Gen. Catlin.

A Matrimonial Bureau Match.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 12.—A woman and a boy arrived and registered at a hotel at Bolivar Sunday. They closely watched every train. A strange gentleman arrived Monday, and, after some skirmishing, he and the lady applied to Squire Johnston to perform a marriage ceremony. Owing to the absence of the necessary license, this could not be done. The papers were secured, however, and this morning the couple were married. They had never met before, their courtship having been conducted through a matrimonial bureau. The bridegroom is James A. Speaker, aged fifty-six, of Buckner, Mo. The bride was Mrs. Malinda J. Miles, aged forty-four, of Glens Falls, N. Y. They left at noon to-day for the West.

May Look into Up-Town Districts.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards called on Commissioner of Accounts Terry yesterday. It was said on good authority that the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards will be the next under investigation. The probing will be the annual one provided by law. The books will be gone over. So far as known no charges of misappropriation of funds have been made.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Trade for a Columbus Avenue Corner—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Mr. J. Delmage Trimble was the broker in the sale of the Ellsworth apartment house at One Hundred and Second Street and Manhattan Avenue, recorded among the transfers given below.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland have exchanged for John G. Prague, with John B. Ireland, the three apartments, with stores, at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, the corner being seven stories high, and measuring 40 by 98 by 102.2, the adjoining one being 40 by 90, and five stories high, and the next 20 by 90, also five stories high. These are put in at a valuation of $350,000. They rent for $32,000. Mr. Ireland gives a country residence between Brookhaven and Bellport, L. I., with a half mile front on Great South Bay, and another similar property at Babylon, L. I., with similar frontage, the two being put in at $130,000.

The regular ticket for Directors of the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, has been placed in nomination. Four of this year's Directors are not on it, namely, J. Romaine Brown, George R. Read, Cornelius W. Luyster, and E. A. Cruikshank. In their stead are J. Edgar Leaycraft, Thomas S. Walker, Augustus H. Carpenter, and A. W. Cruikshank. Those renominated are Richard V. Harnett, George De Forest Barton, Douglas Robinson, Frank Tyng, Samuel F. Jayne, Hermann H. Cammann, Alfred E. Marling, Irving Ruland, and Frederick Zittel. Nomination is equivalent to election at the Exchange, as a majority of the stock is controlled by three persons, provided these three are consulted beforehand in the making up of the ticket. The election will take place on Dec. 9.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $5,100, to the plaintiff, Anna Woehr, the three-story frame tenement, with stores, at 674 Morris Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 25 by 70.8.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold in partition, at $14,950, to W. H. G. Chandler, the five-story brick flat, 335 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 150 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9; and to Raphael Danziger, at $7,550, the four-story brick flat, 405 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 94 feet east of First Avenue, 18.8 by 100.11.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $14,300, to the plaintiff, William C. Arnold, the four-story brick dwelling 33½ West Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 287.5 feet west of Central Park West, 12.11 by 100.8½.

Messrs. Strong & Ireland sold to Philip A. Schindler, at $7,500, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 215 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 174.7½ feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 77.2 by 29.5 by 55.7.

Messrs. Fairchild & Yoran sold under foreclosure, at $11,000, to Payson Merrill, the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 100.83 by 120.50 by 125 by 143.03.

Messrs Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $240,000, to the plaintiff, Simon Habermann, the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, with front on St. Nicholas Avenue, 150 by 100.11 by irregular, with one seven-story and three five-story brick flats.

Mr. John T. Boyd sold in partition, at $20,000, the five-story brick building, with store, 356 Bowery, west side, between Great Jones and Fourth Streets, 19.4 by 102.5 by 19.4 by 108.8, to Edwin Vollhart.

Mr. William Kennelly sold to Charles S. Longhurst, at $37,600, the five-story brownstone and brick flat and one-story brick stable in rear at 888 Tenth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-eighth Street, 25.5 by 100. In partition Mr. Kennelly sold, at $90,000, to Jas. Hayes, for one, the heirs, the six-story brick building 28 to 32 Centre Street, east side, block front between Duane and Reade Streets, 68.11 by 05.4 by 43.6 by 32.7. To Jesse L. Nelson, for another heir, he sold the five-story brick building 29 Beekman Street, 22.6 by 100 by 23.2 by 100.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Frank W. Arnold, referee, 519 East Eleventh Street, north side, 245.6 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.8, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $25,280.

By B. L. Kenelly, auction sales, as follows: 620 East Sixteenth Street, south side, 313 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 103.8, five-story brick tenement; also 73 West Eighty-sixth Street, north side, 114.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.6 by 100.8½, four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; also 77 and 79 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 66 feet west of Park Avenue, two four-story and basement brownstone dwellings, each 17 by 97.1; also 250 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 119.6 feet east of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; also 924 and 926 Sixth Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet north of Fifty-second Street, each 25 by 75, two four-story brownstone flats with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the plans filed and alterations to be made:

One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, by the Third Avenue Railroad Company, Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, for a one-story wood and iron power station; cost, $6,000.

Main Street, east side, 125 feet south of Pilot Avenue, by Mrs. Thomas McClure, City Island, alterations to a two and one-story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

84 to 90 Beekman Street and 61 Cliff Street, by J. L. Mott Iron Works, alterations to a six-story brick and iron warehouse and office; cost, $185.

37 Hester Street and 25 Norfolk Street, by the Mayor, &c., of New-York City, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost not estimated.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 12.

142D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Elizabeth J. Wilson to Lucy E. Turner $15,000

141ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; John Barthel to Katharine Barthel 1

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x99; Howard E. Orden and Ella Van Orden to Edward Williamson.... 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, n s corner of 141st St, 55x02.5x55x84.6; Alive Davis to Albert V. Donnellan 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 90 ft n of 141st St, 34.11x07.6x85x84.11; same to same 1

GRANT AV, e s, 116.8 ft n of 164th St, 20x111.11x96x111.6; William E. Brooker and wife to Robert K. and Wilhelmina Brewer 1

166TH ST, s s, 29 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x100; Lizzie Tompkins to John Kingston 1

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Knox and wife to Lizzie Tompkins 10

HOME ST, s s, 102.11 ft e Stebbins Av, 25x106.8x26.9x115.11; Nina O'Connor to Frank A. Leary 3,100

BERRIEN AV, e s, 150 ft n of 3d St, 50x100; Samuel B. and John M. Amory, executors of Peter B. Amory, to Julia L. Gerding 1,250

GARFIELD ST, and Anthony Av, s s corner, being lot 46 to 49, map of 150 lots, of Bedford Park; James T. Gibson and wife to Cornelius E. Byrne 10

LOT 811, map of Wakefield; William Stokes to Frederick William Schwiers and another 1,900

86TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of West End Av, 20.8x100.8½; Charles C. Park and wife to Frederick G. Potter 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 82d St, 204.4 to 83d St, 100.8x102.2x49.11x102.2, to 82d St, 21074/; Charles T. Barney and wife to John C. Baker 1

BROADWAY, n w corner of 53d St, 50.9 x42.5x50.5x47.10; also, Broadway, w s, 50.9 ft n of 53d St, 26.1x39.8x25x42.5; Georges P. Williams to George H. Warren, part 23,500

WEST END AV, w s, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 25.6x56; Clarence F. True and wife to Frank L. Smith 1

WEST END AV, w s, 150.8 ft n of 92d St, 0.1x100; Jacob Lawson to Clarence F. True 1

92D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Mathias M. Smith to Bertha Smith 5

93D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; John McLaughlin and wife to Frederick Weber 1

47TH ST, n s, 600 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.5, (leasehold); Charles H. Murray to William Murray 1

54TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to William Murray 125,000

57TH AV, s e s, equidistant from 93d and 94th Sts, runs s 25.2x102.2x25.2x102.2; Matilda E. C. Goodwin, executrix of Matilda E. Coddington, to Jacob Ruppert, jr. 20,000

54TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 75 x102.2; James W. Rawes, referee, to Seth M. Milliken 43,000

RIVINGTON ST, s w corner of Mangin St, 24.1x75; also, St Mangin St; Samuel Wolf to Frank Baier 1

SAME PROPERTY; Richard E. Schroder, assignee of Frank Baier, to Samuel Wolf 1

6TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; John P. Ludemann and wife to Julius Gerber 10,500

BLEECKER ST, 134 and 136; also, 13 Varick Place; Rosalie Butler and others to Darius O. Mills 1

BLEECKER ST, 138; Cornelia S. and Prescott H. Butler to same 1

BLEECKER ST, 152, 190, and 102, and 185 and 183½ Thompson St; Charles J. Clinch and wife to same 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 147, Robert Law Wynsley, referee, to John J. Long 10,650

WATTS ST, 7; Kate A. Kropp to Charles Wiebke and wife 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Wiebke and wife to Kate A. Kropp 1

38TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x98.9; Rebecca King to Nathaniel A. Prentiss 1

2D AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.9x100; John Delahunty, referee, to Edward J. Halligan 40,750

SAME PROPERTY; Edward J. Halligan and wife to Nathan S. Hart 10

62D ST, n s, 217 West; Bertha and John B. Smith to Theodore Von Gantner..... 1

MADISON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 100.11x60; David S. Paige to Jacob M. Newman 75,000

105TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Frederick Weber and wife to John McLaughlin..... 1

181ST ST, 72 West; John F. Owens to William G. Owens..... 1

99TH ST, 171 East; also 167 East 99th St; Floyd T. McConnell and wife to Milton C. Henley 1

111TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.10, (122 East;) Charles Lober and wife to Joanna Donnelly..... 1

103D ST, 9 West; John Rankin and wife to Ellen M. and Josephine Power..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ABRAMS, Nathan, and Isaac Kellar, to Louis Levin; 106 Madison St, 5 years.... $400

CROMWELL, Adelaide B., John H., and Miriam H. Cromwell to 12th Ward Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11, 21 years..... $1,750, 2,310

SAME to Isaac A. Hopper; n s of 125th St, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; 21 years $1,750, 2,310

HORN, Max, to Mary, Joseph, and Max Horowitz; 25 Willett St, 15 years..... 2,500

SMITH, Andrew H., to Owl Cigar Company; 22 East 42d St, 22x98, 10 years.... 5,000

KRAEMER, Barbara, to Isaac Fox and Israel Deutsch; store, 171 Essex St, 1 year 600

APPLEBY, Charles E., to the Remington Arms Company; s s of 59th St, 600 ft e of Columbus Av, 100.5x50x58.10 to Grand Circle x33.2 to street x 99.10, 5 years 2,500

DE PEYSTER, Cornelia B., to Philip Ullman; 1,216 2d Av, 11-12 years 700

HILL, Henry, and Mary E., to Henry S. Wilson; 76 West 36th St, 5 years.. 1,100

OGDEN, Margaret V. C., to Hugh H. Masterson; s s of 21st St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x91.11, eight mortgages, 16 years 400

MOSS, Henry, to Patrick Tayney; store, 2,411 2d Av, 2 years 420

LYNCH, Michael J., executor Annie T. Kiely, to William Sullivan; house on e s of West Farms Road, at junction of Jackson St, (Unionport,) 4 years..... 420

Recorded Mortgages.

BRUCK, Samuel, and wife to Louis Cohn; s s of 116th St, 90 ft w of 1st Av; 1 year $1,200

BAIER, Frank, to Samuel Wolf; Mangin St, s w corner of Rivington St, and other property, demand 800

BAKER, John, and another to Alfred M. Hoyt; 83d St, s w corner of Boulevard, 3 years 75,000

SAME to R. E. Hoyt; n s of 85th St, 100 ft e of West End Av and adjoining property, (five mortgages,) 3 years 60,000

SAME to Samuel N. Hoyt; 83d St, n w corner of Boulevard and other property, 3 years 65,000

BRUCK, Samuel, and others, to E. J. King, &c.; s s of 116th St, 90 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years 6,500

BREWER, Robert K., and wife to the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association; e s of Grant Av, 116.8 ft n of 164th St, installments 5,000

SAME to William E. Brooker; e s of Grant Av, 116.8 ft n of 164th St, 1 year..... 800

CUNNINGHAM, Patrick, and wife to Kate Bough; 365 Mulberry St, 3 years 3,500

CHENOWETH, Catherine R., and another to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of Columbus Av, 20.5 ft s of 81st St, 3 years..... 16,000

CASSIO, Cecilia, and another, to Abby S. Marshall; s s of 115th St, 509 ft e of Lenox Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 30,500

CLARKE, Richard H., to Judson S. Todd; s s of 138th St, 375 ft w of Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 49,000

COWEN, Stuart, and another to L. W. Johnson; e s of 3d Av, adjoining lands of Harvey, East Chester, 3 years..... 18,000

CARTER, Orena J., and another to John Dale, of 149th St, Lot 892, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 500

DALE, Anna G., and another to Jacob D. Butler; w s of Walton Av, 245 ft s of 150th St, 1 year..... 5,000

DALEY, Daniel, and wife to Thomas H. Purdy; s s of Lyvere Place, 50 ft w of lands of P. Mullin, 3 years..... 300

EICKWORT, Louis T. I., and wife to Herman Mundheim; s s of Tremont Av, 80.8 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years..... 3,000

GERBER, Julius, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 6th St, 130 ft east of 3d Av, 1 year..... 10,500

FRIEDLINE, Louisa C., and another to Moritz Ettinger; s s of Broome St, 41.8 ft e of West Broadway, 3 years..... 6,500

GOVERS, William J., to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Arthur Av, 319 ft n of Tremont Av, and adjoining property, 1 year, (four mortgages)..... 6,000

GERDING, Julia L., to W. H. Bormann; s e s of Berrian Av, 150 ft n e of 3d Av, 4 years..... 1,000

GRAB, Minnie H., to Iola Drinkwater; w s of Main St, 95 ft n of Silver St, 3 years 3,000

HINDE, John, and others to George A. Strong as trustee; s s of 57th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, demand..... 20,000

HALLIGAN, Edward J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 27th St and 2d Av, 3 years..... 30,000

HART, Emily C., and another to Henry Dickson; s s of 4th Av, 15.9 ft n of 39th St, 1 year..... 5,000

HENLEY, Milton C., to Benton McConnell; n s of 99th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

HYLAND, William J., to Louisa S. Upson; s s of 6th St, Lot 105, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 2,000

JACKSON, Elizabeth, to Henry Liebmann; n s of 79th St, 22 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 1,000

KEATING, William H., and wife to F. B. Faris; s w corner of White Plains Road and 12th St, 1 year..... 1,000

LONG, John J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 147 Waverley Place, 3 years..... 6,500

LOWENBERG, Rosa, and another to G. Brown; s s of 63d St, 190 ft w of 3d Av, lease..... 1,000

MURRAY, William, to St. Luke's Hospital; n s of 54th St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 62,500

MAIDO, Carlo La, to James McCormick; 2,214 to 2,218 1st Av, 1 year..... 15,000

McGINTY, Mary E., to Achilles Dufrine; s s of 37th St, 113.6 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

MASTERSON, Hugh, to M. V. C. Ogden; s s of 21st St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,279

HOUSEN, Ida McK., individually, to Ida McK. Housen as general guardian of Lots 14 and 15, map of Barnum estate, 3 years..... 3,725

NASH, Charles W., and wife to Newburg Savings Bank; 9 East 12th St, 3 years..... 10,000

OWENS, John F., to Jean Owens; n s of 108th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 6,000

PRENTISS, Nathaniel A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119 East 58th St, 3 years..... 15,000

PODESZWA, Adam, and wife to Eliza Briggs; n s of 9th Av, 500 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 500

QUINN, Metta M., and another to Henry de F. Weekes; 18 Pell St, 3 years 2,000

ROBINSON, Frederick S., and wife to George F. Crane; 120 Pearl St, 1 year.... 4,500

ROSSE, Giovanni, and wife to Giovanni Lordi; w s of Mulberry St, 75 ft n of Bayard St, 1 year 1,150

SMITH, Frank L., and wife, to E. E. Murphy, executor, &c.; w s of West End Av, 25.8 ft s of 93d St, 3 years.. 22,000

STEWART, Peres M., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s w corner West End Av and 82d St, 2 years 77,500

SHANNY, James, and wife to Ann Shanny, executrix, and others; w s of Audubon Av, 50 ft s of 178th St, 3 years 30,000

SCHMIDT, Mary, to Ernest Hall, executor; w corner of Tinton Av and Fox St, 3 years 2,000

SCHWARZ, Frederick, and wife to William Omphalius; s s of 9th St, 250 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 1,400

TURNER, Lucy E. to E. J. Wilson; s s 142d St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 7,700

THALL, Joseph, and wife to John Stemme; s s of 124th St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 7,500

SAME to same; s s of 124th St, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 7,500

VON GAUTHER, Theodore, and wife to George W. McAdam; 217 West 62d St, 3 years 15,000

VAN ORDEN, Theresa, and another to Roswell D. Trimble; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 1,000

VEJVODA, Vaclav, to Antonia Bartunek; n s of Freeman St, 60 ft e of Chisholm St, 2 years..... 800

WEBER, Frederick, to John McLaughlin; s s of 93d St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,500

WOOD, John W., to Thomas W. Whittle; n s of 118th St, 457.1 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years..... 5,000

WEBER, Frederick, to John McLaughlin; s s of 93d St, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 2,500

WALSH, Matthew, to Julie Pollak, guardian; n s of 152d St, 50 ft w of Wales Av, 3 years..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEADLESTON, William H., to Beadleston & Woerz ....

BELL, Louis V., and another, trustee, to Osgood Field (two assignments) $35,500

CARRINGTON, Augustus B., to Harry G. Dart 200

DYCKMAN, Susan, to T. Preston..... 14,000

HALLOCK, Sarah N., to Louise Ohry.... 10,000

MANDELBAUM, Marris, and another to Sarah Dinkelman and another..... 2,000

POTTER, Margaret S., to Edward E. Murphy 1,500

STOKES, William, to Adolf Fingerle..... 800

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York, (two mortgages).. 2

TODD, Judson S., to Edward P. Steers.. 1

SAME to Frederick A. Snow..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to H. M. Dwight, (two mortgages).. 10,000

SAME to the American Geographical Society of New-York ....

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Between Park and Lexington Avs., 4-story brownstone dwelling, 17x55x lot 100.5.

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THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 111 Broadway.

Maps and particulars at Auctioneers', 140 Broadway, or ISAAC P. HUBBARD, Plff's Atty., 115 Nassau St.

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33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

**CLEVEL

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT FICTION

A New Story by Ouida.

ROXIN. A Story of Venice. By Ouida. Illustrated. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

The scene of this new novel signed by Ouida, which is brought out in the attractive Twentieth Century Series, is laid in Venice, and the story begins with an account of the losing of an opal necklace in one of the lagoons. The moral seems to be that opals are unlucky, for the finders of this necklace work havoc with the heart and life of Veronica Zaranegra. It is a characteristic Ouida tale all through, not nearly so strong and moving, of course, as some of the earlier stories from her pen, but good enough to suit her admirers. The descriptions of Venice and Venetian life are graphic and florid, while character is treated of in the usual Ouida manner, which is to say that the men and women are not at all like those we meet in our daily walks.

But they do things and say things that make us wonder and admire, and they love with mighty passion and hate with equal force. In order to be in touch with the "degenerates," of whom she is surely an early and conspicuous example, Ouida here enters into some particulars about disease which sensitive readers could spare. The man with the cancer of the food and air passages and the details of the case of diphtheria are repulsive.

At Last, Paul Griggs's Secret.

CASA BRACCIO. By F. Marion Crawford. In two volumes. With illustrations by A. Castaigne. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

Mr. Crawford's latest novel may or may not be his best, though the inclination to use the superlative in classifying it is strong after reading it through in a few sittings. It is certainly an uncommonly ingenious and well-told tale, and, more than that, it is of great interest to the habitual readers of Crawford, because it embodies the strange tale, so frequently hinted at in "Katharine Lauderdale" and "The Ralstons," of the life and suffering of Paul Griggs. So that while "Casa Braccio" belongs, undoubtedly, to the Italian series of which "Saracinesca" and "Sant' Ilario" are conspicuous volumes, it has an intimate relationship also with the New-York chronicles Mr. Crawford has lately begun. The house of Braccio has figured before in his stories, and some of the prominent personages in his best-known works were kinsmen of the Cardinal, the Abbess, and the sinful Carmelite nun, who appear in the opening chapters of this novel.

These opening chapters are of a remarkable quality. Not only do they convey to the reader a story of human passion with unfailing force and clearness, but they have a literary charm, a measure of downright eloquence, not often found in modern fiction. When he is quite at his best, Crawford is worthy of comparison with writers of the past whose names are held in reverence, and in these chapters, in fact nearly all through the first part of his new story, he is quite at his best. Character after character is made to stand forth vividly, to move and breathe, with scarcely a seeming effort at description of traits or moods; wit and humor have free play, and the passions of love and hate, the devotion of the religieuse, the superstition of the ignorant, the self-sufficiency of lusty youth are denoted with satisfying art. We do not say that Mr. Crawford has entirely released himself in this novel from his habit of iteration, but he is certainly never tiresome in these chapters, nor is the illusion strained at all until we are brought to the first climax.

The details of the manner of the abduction of Sister Maria Addolorato from the Convent at Subiaco are presented to the mind with a picturesqueness worthy of an expert melodramatist; but we are not inclined to accept them. The fact of the elopement of the nun with the atheistical Scotch student is sufficient, and the idea that the wine seller believes for the rest of his life that his wild daughter, Annetta, was the student's prey is also clearly understood, but the exact manner in which these things were brought about is rather open to question. The horror of it all, however, is not to be gainsaid, and a sense of horror is clearly what the novelist desires to produce at this point. An unpardonable sin is here committed, the results of which are set forth in the remaining two-thirds of the book.

In Rome, twenty years later, we find the Scotchman, greatly aged, saturnine, burdened by unspeakable grief, going about in Bohemia, with his dazzling daughter, who inherits her mother's wonderful singing voice, her father's will and temper, and is a queer combination of traits, odd, strong, and decidedly unpleasant. She is the offspring of a wicked union, and her father never loved her and never recovered from the shock of her mother's early death.

In the character of Gloria Dalyrimple lies the secret of Paul Griggs's unhappy life. In 1861 he was a correspondent of the London press in Rome, young, strong as Samson, and very unprepossessing. Walter Crowdie, the New-York artist of "The Ralstons," whose death from an overdose of morphine in Lafayette Place is still remembered by novel readers as an incident of yesterday, was the son of Griggs and Gloria, and the grandson of the false nun, Sister Maria Addolorato. But Gloria was never the wife of Griggs. Her husband was an Italian artist of repute, to whom she was passionately attached, but her evil disposition forced her to quarrel with him and she went to Griggs and compelled him to take her in. She never loved him and after her death by suicide he learned of that fact, and it made him the man we have seen in the New-York stories.

It will be said that this is taking Mr. Crawford very seriously, but, indeed, in this novel, he forces himself upon us seriously. It has its faults, certainly. It is rather overwrought and sometimes a little bit morbid. But, nevertheless, it is powerful, and makes a deep impression. Moreover, we have grown to like the chronicles of the Lauderdale family, and are looking forward with interest to the next instalment of them. It is pleasant, therefore, to know all about Paul Griggs at last, for he will undoubtedly have much influence, in his old age, upon our new friend, Katharine Lauderdale Ralston.

Griggs is only one among many well-drawn personages in "Casa Braccio." As for Gloria herself, we are afraid she is not quite understandable, but then one does not meet every day with the daughter of a nun, and perhaps we ought not to expect such a girl to be understandable when she does come into view. She is charming, once in a while, and sufficiently devilish to the last. But her mother is a comprehensible personage, and a strangely interesting one, and we fancy that the conversation between her and her aunt, the Abbess, before the idea of renouncing her nunhood ever came into her head, is a passage that admirers of Mr. Crawford will always remember to talk about.

The peasants of Subiaco are also strikingly well-handled personages, while Angus Dalyrimple, the father of Gloria, is by no means the picturesque puppet that a novelist might almost be excused for making him. He is never a sympathetic character, naturally; his own appetites and passions govern him entirely to the last; even his late repentance is utterly selfish, not true penitence at all. But he has vitality. Donna Francesca Campodonico, one of the Braccii, is an exquisitely finished portraiture, and Reanda, the artist, a fitting companion picture to this. Both these personages are important factors in the story, which is grave and imbued with the awe of tragedy from beginning to end, but yet has its lights as well as its shadows.

The night scene in the church, with which the novel abruptly closes, is one of those daring devices which modern novelists frequently employ—as witness the famous midnight adventure in the Florida swamp in Miss Woolson's "East Angels." There are mystery and horror enough in this episode, and we put the book aside wondering just how Griggs and the good lady of the Palazzo Borgia managed to get out of the scrape when they were found in the morning by the altar, with the body of the murdered Dalyrimple.

It is not too late in the day to commend Mr. Crawford's ingenious and pleasing rendering of Italian idiom in his dialogue. His passing allusions to the subjects that naturally come up in a novel of social life in Rome, music and the fine arts particularly, are always sprightly and suggestive.

LITERARY NOTES

—Slatin Pasha's personal narrative of experience, "Fire and Sword in the Soudan," will be published by Edward Arnold about Dec. 1.

—"Poems of Pathos and Delight," by Coventry Patmore, will be issued here by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This volume comprises selections of poems in which the author has "dealt with two things, delight and sorrow, those human and intelligible passions, to which all real poetry has access, but which this poetry touches so close as to be mingled with them and changed into them."

—Commenting on the publication of Ian Maclaren's new book, "The Days o' Auld Lang Syne," The Westminster Gazette remarks that "before the work went to press over 60,000 copies had been ordered in advance in England and America. Of the same author's first book over 120,000 copies have already been sold. Clearly, 'the literature of the kailyard' is still in the ascendant. We note that Ian Maclaren goes to America next Autumn on a lecturing tour."

—The long-promised volume of letters by Matthew Arnold will be issued about Nov. 20, by Macmillan & Co. Grace King's book on New-Orleans, to be published by the same firm, will contain about 200 illustrations.

—"Some Memories of Paris," which Henry Holt & Co. are soon to publish, appeared originally in Blackwood, and among the contents are chapters on "The Streets Forty Years Ago," "The Last Day of the Empire," and "The Entry of the Germans."

—A biography of the late P. G. Hamerton will be prepared by that writer's widow.

—Macmillan & Co. announce a new and corrected edition of "Mental Development in the Child and the Race," by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin.

—Word comes from London that 25,000 copies of Marie Corelli's story, "The Sorrows of Satan," were sold previous to publication. The Messrs. Lippincott issue the work here.

—Miss Braddon's new novel is her fifty-seventh. A London paper has made a calculation that, allowing three volumes to each of her works, there would be some 171 volumes in all, or about 55,000 pages of printed matter. This means not quite 2,000 pages a year, or an average of six pages of print each day, or about eighteen small pages of manuscript a day.

—Edward Arnold announces that the Pioneer series of novels, which has met with marked acceptance in England, will be launched in this country by the publication, on Nov. 15, of "The Demagogue and Lady Phayre," from the pen of William J. Locke. Another novel which Mr. Arnold has in preparation is written by Mr. Robert Blatchford, whose "Merrie England" has attained a sale of over 800,000 copies. It will be published late in November.

—An English student of Dante says that the first words of the seventh canto in "Inferno," "Pape Satan, Pape Satan, aleppe," are French, and mean, "Pas paix Satan! Pas paix Satan! à l'épé!" He receives praise, even from Gladstone, they say, for his discovery; but it is not a discovery. Cellini says, in his "Memoirs" of 400 years ago, that in Paris, at a court of justice, two noblemen tried to appear with their arms, and the judge exclaimed: "Paix, paix, Satan! Allez, paix!" Cellini remembered Dante's verse and, for the first time, he says, understood its meaning. Still, there are skeptics who persist in thinking that Dante's example of infernal language was written, like the Turkish in Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," not to be understood.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

STELLA and AN UNFINISHED COMMUNICATION. Studies of the Unseen. By C. H. Hinton. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

NOTES IN JAPAN. By Alfred Parsons. With illustrations by the author. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

JUDE THE OBSCURE. By Thomas Hardy. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

GOOD-FOR-NUTHIN'. The Tale of a Christmas Promise. By William R. A. Wilson. 8vo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. 70 cents.

SUNSHINE AND HAAR. Some Further Glimpses of Life at Barncraig. By Gabriel Setoun. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

YOUNG GREER OF KENTUCKY. A Novel. By Eleanor Talbot Kinkead. 16mo. New-York: Rand, McNally & Co. $1.25.

THE HELEN JACKSON YEAR-BOOK SELECTIONS. By Harriet T. Perry. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

FROM THE BLACK SEA THROUGH PERSIA AND INDIA. By Edwin Lord Weeks. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

ANARCHY OR GOVERNMENT? An Inquiry in Fundamental Politics. By William M. Salter. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

BEATRIX. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo. New-York: Roberts Brothers. $1.50.

RED MEN AND WHITE. By Owen Wister. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE CHOICE OF BOOKS. By Frederic Harrison. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

MEANS AND ENDS OF EDUCATION. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE MANHATTANERS. A Story of the Hour. By Edward S. Van Zile. 16mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

OAKLEIGH. By Ellen Douglas Deland. 12mo. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

LIFE AND LOVE. By Margaret Warner Morley. Illustrated by the author. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

DONA PERFECTA. Translated by Mary J. Serrano. Introduction by William Dean Howells. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE STUDY OF ART IN UNIVERSITIES. A Lecture. By Charles Waldstein. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

CONTEMPORARY FRENCH PAINTERS. An Essay. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With sixteen photographic illustrations reproduced in photogravure. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

PAINTING IN FRANCE AFTER THE DECLINE OF CLASSICISM. An Essay. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. With fourteen illustrations. 8vo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $3.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS. Translated by William Robson. With a letter from Alexandre Dumas fils and 250 illustrations by Maurice Leloir. Two volumes. 8vo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 per volume.

SIR ANDREW WYLIE OF THAT ILK. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Illustrated. 16mo. Two volumes. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25 per volume.

THOMAS MOORE'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS. Collected by Himself. With Notes and Biographical Introduction. 8vo. Two volumes. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 per volume.

PRINCESSES IN LOVE. A Compilation and an Introduction by Henri Pene du Bois. 18mo. New-York: Brentano's.

PEOPLE WE PASS. Stories of Life Among the Masses of New-York City. By Julian Ralph. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Recent Publications.

Just Published, and for sale at all Bookstores.

The Days of Auld Lang Syne.

BY IAN MACLAREN.

$1.25.

Further sketches of "Drumtochty" life and character, supplementing and completing the series begun in

Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.

BY IAN MACLAREN.

$1.25.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK.

SOME OF STEVENSON'S WORK

Exhibition of Pictures of the Author and Samples of His Writings at Scribner's Sons.

Friends of Robert Louis Stevenson will be greatly interested in an exhibition of Stevensoniana which will open to-day at the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth Avenue.

It includes portraits of Stevenson ranging from one taken as a child of twenty months up to five different photographs taken the year previous to his death, and the picture of his deathbed.

The most interesting of the manuscripts to be shown is that of "The Ebb Tide," Stevenson's last work. It is written in his fine, neat, characteristic hand. At the last is written "The End, June 5, 1893. Reddens laudes domino." At one side is the name of his home, Vailima, Samoa.

There is one little unpublished poem, one of his short rhymes, written at an odd moment, ready for some bold autograph hunter. It runs:

I know not why I want to please,
I know not if I may;
I only scribble at my ease
To pass a rainy day.

(Signed) ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.
Vailima, Samoa, November, 1894.

"The Manse," an essay, which forms a part of the manuscript exhibit, is supposed to be the first contribution of Stevenson's to an American periodical. It appeared in Scribner in 1887.

Autograph letters written by Stevenson to his publishers are to be seen. In one he writes to make a change in his work. He has discovered that seagull are never in the place he has located them at the time of year he mentions, and he corrects the error. He says in regard to writing, in another letter:

"When I invent a language there shall be a direct and indirect pronoun differently declined, then writing would be some fun. They should be:

"DIRECT.	INDIRECT.
He	Tu
Him	Tum
His	Tus

"As an example: 'He seized tum by tus throat, but tu at the same moment caught him by his hair.' A fellow could write hurricanes with an inflection like that."

There is an interesting "little green pamphlet," as Stevenson himself called it, his first book, published when he was sixteen—"The Pentland Rising." It is valued at $50 now. There is a collection of the first editions of all his books and many fine new editions.

They are pictures and sketches of the house life, friends, and natives of Samoa. The exhibition will be open for several days.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Mininture Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...6:45 | Sun sets...4:44 | Moon rises ..8:01 A. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:15	4:51	10:37	10:59
Governors Island	4:42	6:15	12:17	12:17
Hell Gate	6:35	7:06	12:45	12:58

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 13.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algiers	New-Orleans	Nov. 6
Alps	Navassa	Nov. 8
Annandale	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
City of Augusta	Savannah	Nov. 10
Havel	Bremen	Nov. 5
Hopedale	Gibraltar	Oct. 28
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Nov. 9
Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Nov. 6
Marsala	Hamburg	Oct. 28
Nueces	Galveston	Nov. 6
Olympia	Gibraltar	Oct. 29
Pontiac	Gibraltar	Nov. 9
Werra	Genoa	Oct. 31
Yumuri	Havana	Nov. 9

THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Nov. 9
El Rio	New-Orleans	Nov. 9
Mendota	Swansea	Oct. 31
Norge	Christiansand	Nov. 1
Richmond Hill	London	Oct. 30

FRIDAY, NOV. 15.

Campania	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Lampasas	Galveston	Nov. 9
Philadelphia	Las Cuevas	Nov. 9
Prussia	Hamburg	Nov. 4
St. Louis	Southampton	Nov. 9

SATURDAY, NOV. 16.

Creole Prince	St. Lucia	Nov. 8
Fuerst Bismarck	Gibraltar	Nov. 9
Jersey City	Swansea	Nov. 12
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 9
Olbers	St. Lucia	Nov. 8
Poseidon	Gibraltar	Nov. 1
Santiago	Nassau	Nov. 12

SUNDAY, NOV. 17.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Nov. 6
Francisco	Hull	Nov. 4
Greece	London	Oct. 31
Taormina	Rotterdam	Nov. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Alamo	Nov. 13	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Bea Bellido	Nov. 13	Matanzas	21 Old Slip.
Flamborough	Nov. 13	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Ardanmhor	Nov. 13	Havana	80 Wall St.
Albert Dumois	Nov. 13	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
New-York	Nov. 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Peconic	Nov. 13	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Nov. 13	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Menemsha	Nov. 13	Leith	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Nov. 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Majestic	Nov. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Camatense	Nov. 13	Para	113 Pearl St.
El Dorado	Nov. 14	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Claribel	Nov. 14	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Chicago City	Nov. 14	Bristol	225 Whit'al St.
Orinoco	Nov. 14	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Venezuela	Nov. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Rio Grande	Nov. 15	Bruns'w'k	Pier 20 E. R.
Delcomyn	Nov. 15	Mon'video	90 Wall St.
Iroquois	Nov. 15	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Roman Prince	Nov. 15	Pern'buco	2-4 Stone St.
Obdam	Nov. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alene	Nov. 16	Jamaica	24 State St.
Nueces	Nov. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
El Norte	Nov. 16	Nassau	343 Br'dway.
Russ'n Prince	Nov. 16	Mont'video	2-4 Stone St.
Sorrento	Nov. 16	Pern'buco	F'ch, Edye Co.
Irrawaddy	Nov. 16	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Knickerbock'r	Nov. 16	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Folds	Nov. 16	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Nov. 16	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Nov. 16	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chateau Lafte	Nov. 16	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Patria	Nov. 16	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Nov. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Nov. 16	Hull	21-22 State St.
Madiana	Nov. 16	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Richmond Hill	Nov. 16	London	21-22 State St.
Veendam	Nov. 16	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Manitoba	Nov. 16	London	4 Broadway.
Anchoria	Nov. 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
New-York	Nov. 16	Turks Isl	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Nov. 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Olbers	Nov. 16	Manchest'r	Bush & Jevons.
Prins W'm II.	Nov. 16	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Algonquin	Nov. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	Nov. 19	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Havel	Nov. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pontiac	Nov. 19	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Bovic	Nov. 19	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 20	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kirkdale	Nov. 20	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Friesland	Nov. 20	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	Nov. 20	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Olympia	Nov. 20	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Newport	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 84 N. R.
Seminole	Nov. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	Nov. 20	Liverpool	39 Broadway.
Alianca	Nov. 20	Colon	Pier 67 N. R.
Alps	Nov. 21	P't au Prce	24 State St.
El Monte	Nov. 21	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Schiedam	Nov. 21	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Santiago	Nov. 21	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Olbers	Nov. 21	Manchest'r	Bush & Jevons.
Jersey City	Nov. 21	Bristol	225 Whit'al St.
Campania	Nov. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
State of Neb.	Nov. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Venetia	Nov. 21	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Alfred Dumois	Nov. 21	Bermuda	15 Whit'al St.
Colorado	Nov. 23	Brunswick	Pier 29 E. R.
Adirondack	Nov. 23	Kingston	24 State St.
Louisiana	Nov. 23	Mr. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
El Sol	Nov. 23	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Catania	Nov. 23	Pern'buco	F'ch, Edye Co.
Keemun	Nov. 23	Glasgow	Barber & Co.
Paraense	Nov. 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Cherokee	Nov. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	Nov. 23	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	Nov. 23	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Nov. 23	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nestor	Nov. 23	Liverpool	Busk & Jevons.
Coleridge	Nov. 23	Pern'buco	19 Whit'al St.
Campania	Nov. 25	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Nov. 25	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Francisco	Nov. 25	Hull	21-22 State St.
Pawnee	Nov. 25	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Greece	Nov. 25	London	15 Whit'al St.
Norge	Nov. 25	Christiania	26 State St.
Taormina	Nov. 25	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Prussia	Nov. 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	Nov. 25	Genoa	37 Broadway.
El Rio	Nov. 26	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Cevic	Nov. 26	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	Nov. 26	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Nov. 26	Pernab'co	2-4 Stone St.
Ardandhu	Nov. 27	Havana	80 Wall St.
Hindoo	Nov. 27	London	21-22 State St.
Curacao	Nov. 27	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Paul	Nov. 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Nov. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ardandrose	Nov. 27	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Southwark	Nov. 27	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Nov. 28	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Bellarden	Nov. 28	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Zaandam	Nov. 28	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Kansas City	Nov. 28	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Algonquin	Nov. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Chalmette	Nov. 30	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Umbria	Nov. 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Nov. 30	London	4 Broadway.
Colorado	Nov. 30	Hull	21-22 State St.
Otranto	Nov. 30	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ethiopia	Nov. 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Ems	Nov. 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Nov. 30	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Massdam	Nov. 30	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Holbein	Nov. 30	Pern'buco	19 Whit'al St.
Tauric	Dec. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Dec. 3	Brazil	118 Br'dway.
Saale	Dec. 3	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Croma	Dec. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Teutonic	Dec. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dexter City	Dec. 4	Bristol	225 Whit'al St.
Caracas	Dec. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westerniand	Dec. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Dec. 5	Glasgow	83 Broadway.
Niagara	Dec. 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Lucania	Dec. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Persia	Dec. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Dec. 7	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Kaiser W. II	Dec. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Pocahontas	Dec. 7	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Galileo	Dec. 7	Bahia	19 Whit'al St.
Prins W'm IV.	Dec. 7	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Werkendam	Dec. 7	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	Dec. 7	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Llandaff City	Dec. 7	Bristol	225 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Dec. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Dec. 10	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Manitoba	Dec. 10	Mont'video	90 Wall St.
Britannic	Dec. 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Principia	Dec. 11	Leith	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 11	S'hampton	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow Nov. 1 and Moville 2, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:41 A. M.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Selders, Savanilla Oct. 30, Carthagena Nov. 1, Port Limon 4, and Kingston 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kelleck. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Ponsen, Rotterdam Oct. 19, via Halifax, N. S., Nov. 10, with mdse. to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:55 P. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Cuffe, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:38 P. M.

SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Berg, Port Limon.

Ship Stirlingshire, (Br.,) Ibister, Junin 100 ds., with nitrate of soda. C. Hemingway & Brown; vessel to John R. Livermore.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Sulling, Stettin 43 ds., with mdse to order; vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Brig Mersey Belle of Liverpool, N. S., Hemspn, Black River, Jamaica, 31 ds., with logwood to W. & A. Leaman; vessel to Ebel & Co.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Capt. Owens, Almeria Oct. 27 and Gibraltar 28, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Friesland, from Antwerp, arr. here early this morning.

SS Paraense, (Br.,) Thomas, Maranham Sept. 28, Pernambuco Oct. 23, Ceara 26, Para Nov. 1, and Barbados 6, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northeast, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Richmond, West Point; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; Georgic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Kansas City, Savannah; Spree, (Ger.,) Bremen; Premier, (Br.,) Halifax; El Norte, New-Orleans; Rialto, (Br.,) Antwerp; Gladiolus, (Br.,) Cork

Brig Carib, Truxillo, via Porto Cortez.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—SS Humbert, (Br.,) Capt. Howey, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraltar Nov. 6.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York Oct. 29 for Bristol, passed Brew Head today.

SS Kelbnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York Oct. 26, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Energia, (Br.,) Capt. Saw, from Yokohama Aug. 8, via Hiogo, &c., for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Ovenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, sld. from Lisbon for New-York Nov. 7.

SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Flett, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Nov. 8.

SS Hawkshurst, (Br.,) Capt. Ellis, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New-York Nov. 8.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skodjt, from Stettin, sld. from Copenhagen for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Pascal, (Br.,) Capt. English, sld. from Santos for New-York Nov. 9.

SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Amsterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Ocean, (Dutch,) Capt. Cassens, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Mosart, (Br.,) Capt. Matheson, from New-York Oct. 3, arr. at Santos Nov. 8.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kopf, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed Scilly at noon to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 12.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Munchen, (Ger.,) Capt. von Collen, from New-York, arrived at Bremerhaven at 6 A. M. to-day.

LEITH, Nov. 12.—SS Benmohr, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

PARA, Nov. 12.—SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from here for New-York to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aller, via Queenstown.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, per steamship Werra, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Werra";) at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda,") at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria, with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1895.

*TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping